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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING EACH WEEK
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

Mrs. Barclay,

Of Chicago, will give another series of lectures to the ladies on "How to Get Health, and How to Keep It," beginning this afternoon, at four o'clock promptly, in the Sixth U. P. Church, Dr. A. H. Clark, in Allegheny City, formerly known as Manchester. The lecture this afternoon, April 19th, is free.

The First American,

As well as EUROPEAN PHYSICIANS, recommend HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, Beverage of Health.

As a palatable Dietetic Drink, it invigorates the system, and is slightly stimulating, without being irritating. *As a tonic*, it is extremely beneficial to the debilitated, and to the convalescent—ESPECIALLY TO NURSING MOTHERS. *As a Remedy*, it cures disorders of the Throat, Chest, Lungs and Stomach, by its wonderful combination of herbs. MWF

Trusses, Trusses.

"Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss" radically cures Rupture. Never rusts, breaks nor soils. Used in sea bathing. Comfort, safety and durability combined. B. L. Fahnestock & Co., Agents. Sold by all Druggists. MWF

Economy is Wealth.

We would say, act upon this suggestion and go to the popular Patent Medicine Depot of Joseph Fleming, 84 Market street, and supply yourself with all the necessary Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, &c., &c. It is generally understood that the house keeps the *largest stock, greatest variety, and the best Preparations for less money* than can be had at any other establishment in the city.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClurran & McKennedy, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish and Brushes at prices lower than the lowest. tf

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Printing Bureau.

New Paper, Presses and Designs to be Substituted for the Old Machinery—Governor of New Mexico—Additional Nominations—Landing in Cuba of Gen. Steedman with a Picked Force—Removal of Seventy-two Treasury Clerks—Appointees Credited to Other States than their Own—Reverdy Johnson Asks Permission to Stay at the English Court till August—The Alabama Treaty

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1869.

Printing Bureau of Treasury Department.

Some facts of interest have been ascertained about the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department. All the present fractional currency will be rapidly called in, and the work of printing it has been entirely stopped. The remaining blank paper used for this kind of currency, will be destroyed or used for other purposes. The style of the new legal tenders or greenbacks will be different from those now in circulation, and the printing of these has also been stopped. The hydrostatic presses, some ninety in number, will no longer be used, this enormous expense imposed upon the government will be replaced by roller presses, for which no steam is necessary. They can do work better and just as rapidly as the others, and without the danger or expense of steam and danger of explosions, bursting of valves, etc. The employees in various divisions of the bureau have been furloughed until the 15th of May, and during the interval all the machinery will be cleaned and needed repairs made, and everything got ready for the new work. The paper for the new money has been selected and contracted for, and is now in process of manufacture in a neighboring city. A paper maker and paper clerk, representing the government, have charge of the mill, so that no contractors can have an only work under their supervision. Part of the legal tender notes will be printed out of his city, and the remaining part here. It is probable that all fractional currency notes will be printed here. The same plan is also adopted in reference to all whisky stamps or other revenue stamps made and turned over to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The paper mill and all the machinery attached thereto, and all steam machinery on the upper floors, will be removed and disposed of. All the plates, dies and other material of the old money will be destroyed.

Governor of New Mexico.

Mr. Cowan, who was to-day confirmed Governor of New Mexico, was strongly urged by Senator Warner. He spoke in favor of the Union party to the very day Alabama seceded. He took a part in the rebellion after the order for general conscription drove him into the army. Immediately after the surrender he favored the Union party of the South, and has been an earnest worker from the first in the cause of republican reconstruction. He was a Grant rector for Alabama and stumped the State r that ticket. He is spoken of as a man of ability.

The Case of Perry Fuller.

A misprint in the report of Perry Fuller's case yesterday, made it appear that General Thomas Ewing, Jr., was a party to the case. e has no connection whatever with the affair. The injunction was sued out by C. Ewington to recover money due the latter from Fuller. The appropriation bill to pay the thousand dollars voucher was put through the nate with Senator McDonald's knowledge.

Nominations of Saturday.

The nominations sent in to-day were fifty-three in amber, the most important one being that General Torbett, of Delaware, as Minister to alvador. He ran for Congress last fall, but as defeated by the Democratic majority. He ill be remembered as one of the cavalry enerals under Sheridan. The nominee for iberia is again a colored man, viz: Dumars, New Orleans, Clay, of the last appointee, having declined. Miller, who gets the mission to eSandwich Islands, which has been resigned General McCook, was an applicant for the xth Auditorship at the Treasury, but preives a better position. Park, of Indiana, ins the coveted Consulship at Aix-la-apelle, for which there were about forty applicants, and Kehm, one of the *Herald*'s ashington correspondents, whose nomination on the other day to Foo Chow was subseently withdrawn, now turns up at another int in China, viz.: Kin Kiang, a less valuae position.

A Call on the President.

A delegation of colored Methodist preachers, aded by Bishops Jones and Moore, called on e President this morning and tendered their congratulations. He responded briefly, saying e would endeavor to so administer the laws to secure peace at home and abroad, and stice to all races and colors, and if he failed would not be from any want of good intenon on his part. He then shook hands with ch member of the delegation, and they withrew.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1869.

anding of an American Expedition in Cuba.

Telegrams from Savannah lead the friends the Cuban revolution here to believe that eneral J. B. Steedman has been successful in anding in Cuba with a picked force of men. he expedition has been in preparation for a number of months. General Steedman himself spent two weeks in Havana, and during the latter part of the time was so far under rest as to be ordered guarded by the Captain eneral to report to him daily. The first nervous of his party was on e of the islands near New Orleans: he first orders received his first orders, hen Admiral Hoff received the expedition's headquarters of the expedition were changed to a point on the Florida coast. A ockade runner captured from the rebels in the late war was obtained, and the belief is that early a thousand men, well supplied with ms and thoroughly acquainted with them, are anding. The Cuban leaders have been fully quainted with Steedman's movements for me time. Information has been received at bodies of men are nightly drilling in New ork, whose destination is Cuba, though ey probably will not leave directly from at city. It may be stated in this connection at the Navy Department has just added five ssels to the squadron in the South Atlantic, s that it now consists of eleven vessels, with aggregate of one hundred and eight guns.

Removal of Treasury Clerks.

The removals in the Treasury Department on Saturday were seventy-two. It should be onstantly borne in mind that all these discharges are for the purpose of reducing the force to the proper number, and not to make laces for new men. It is a waste of time and oney to come here in the hope of getting a erkship. Some of the clergy of this city have been discharged appear to be inaugurating a raid on Secretary Boutwell, for they have an advertisement in the Sunday papers calling on all their removed associates to send at once statements of their civil, political and military services to a certain committee for use in a manner not specified.

Residence of Consular Appointees.

There is some feeling among Senators about the manner in which consular appointees are given local habitations. It appears that several who live in New York, for instance, are mentioned in the certificates of nominations as residing from other States, and similar disposition has been made of two or three who live in Illinois. One from New York has been credited to Rhode Island and another to Connecticut, and one from Illinois to Indiana. All this class of nominations will, it is said, be rejected.

The British Mission.

Reverdy Johnson has asked permission to remain in England as our Minister till August, so as to complete his year of serving, but of course this favor will not be granted. Mr. Motley will go out some time next month. The probabilities seem to be that we shall allow the British Government to take the initiative in the next movement for settling the Alabama claims, and there is a chance that negotiations will be transferred from London to Washington.

Nominations at Extra Session.

The President has thus far at the extra session sent in nearly six hundred nominations to the Senate, of which about three hundred and seventy-five have been confirmed, while seventy-five more have been favorably reported, and are on the calendar for confirmation at the next session. This leaves one hundred and fifty yet in Committee, whereof the greater part will probably be reported to-morrow.

The Perry Correspondence.

The Senate yesterday agreed to investigate how the newspapers got hold of the Perry correspondence, and a committee was appointed and ordered to proceed. The next step will be to get newspaper men to tell. It appears that the correspondence in question was furnished by the Spanish Government to our own in confidence, and was then sent to the Senate in confidence, with the special request that it should be kept carefully, and was printed in confidence for use of the Senate. At this point the newspapers stepped in and printed it in whole or in substance in confidence for the use of the nation.

Senate Adjournment.

The general impression to-night is that the Senate will adjourn Wednesday. It is thought quite a number of nominations, especially for foreign appointments, will be allowed to die. Both the President and a number of Senators are a good deal dissatisfied with a good many men who have been appointed upon the urgent request of some members of the House.

An Indian Appropriation Blocked.

Secretary Cox has ordered all public moneys in payment upon one of the heaviest of the Senate amendments to the Indian bill, to be suspended till the nature of the operations it was designed to cover, can be investigated. The amendment was to provide for the feeding of the Indians in the Platte country, and amounts to between one and two hundred thousand dollars. One of the nominees have been rejected by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1869.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Albert T. A. Torbett, of Delaware, Minister to Salvador Alex. L. Russell, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Sweden; H. A. Miller, of Arkansas, Minister to the Sandwich Islands; F. E. Dumaresle, colored, of Louisiana, Minister to Liberia; T. J. Coffey, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

Consuls—Hugo Hildebrand, of North Carolina, at Cowes; D. B. B. Keim, of Pennsylvania, at Kiukiang; N. Niles, of Illinois, at Valparaiso; James Park, of Indiana, at Aix-la-Chapelle; Thos. G. Dyer, of Illinois, at Bristol; David C. Pinnett, of West Virginia, at Melbourne.

Postmasters—Edward A. Clifford, Evansville, Ill.; Wm. Parker, Winona, Ill.; Thomas J. Sherwood, Marysville, Cal.; Mrs. K. B. Johnson, Leavenworth City, Kansas; Jas. M. Payne, Pleasant Hill, Mo.; J. R. Jackson, Union City, Ind.; Hiram L. Grant, Goldsboro, Ohio; John C. Moore, Wilmington, Ohio; Robert C. Kirkwood, Greenfield, Ohio; John M. Barrora, Hillsboro, Ohio; Jas. Hunter, Mt. Joseph, Ohio.

Registers of Land Offices—John P. Davis, Taylor's Falls, Minn.; Ansel Smith, Duluth, Minn.; D. Kinker, Alexandria, Minn.; Charles A. Gilman, St. Cloud, Minn.; Robert Garnes, Humboldt, Cal.; C. H. Gere, Lincoln, Nebraska; Edward D. Valentine, West Point, Nebraska; Edwin Frey, Lewistown, Indiana.

Receivers of Public Money—Jno. McFarland, Detroit, Michigan; Wm. J. Chapin, Lincoln, Nebraska; Jas. Hout, Boise City, Idaho.

Surveyor-General—Eli Davis, for Nevada; Geo. W. Bowie, Naval Officer at San Francisco; Elijah Paxton, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi; John Millidge, United States Attorney for Georgia.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Louis D. Kellogg, General Appraiser for the Second District of New York; Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Virginia; S. F. Barber, Postmaster at Danville, Kentucky; Edward M. McCook, of Colorado, Governor of said Territory; Charles C. Crowe, of Alabama, Governor of New Mexico, vice B. B. Mitchell, resigned; W. A. Howard, of Michigan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, vice J. Ross Browne, recalled.

REJECTIONS.

The following nominations have been withdrawn: Joseph Brooks, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Arkansas, and James Park, of Indiana, Consul at Hesse Darmstadt.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week, $228,000; shipments, $262,152; National Bank currency issued during the week, $405,880; actual circulation, $289,800,735; fractional currency redeemed, $409,900.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation from the African Zion Conference, now in session, called on the President this morning. Rev. W. H. Butler, (colored) of New York, presented an address, making a few congratulatory remarks. In response to which the President returned thanks for the compliment of the visit, and said he was glad that his administration, so far, had been satisfactory to them. It had been conducted according to conservative principles, and would be henceforth.

ARRIVAL OF VISITORS.

The following gentlemen have been selected by the President as the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis—examination in May next: George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; Cornelius Vanderbilt, of New York; Hon. H. Hamlin, of Hartford, Conn.; Dr. E. D. Kittles, of Galena, Ill.; Hon. H. Wadsworth, of Maysville, Ky.; Judge Humphreys, of Huntsville, Ala.

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN.

The nomination of ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, as American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, Russia, was confirmed this afternoon in the executive session by a unanimous vote. The only adverse speech in opposition was that of Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who has been a steady and uncompromising opponent alike of the nomination and confirmation of one of the most popular War Governors in the Union. His remarks were exceedingly offensive to Senator Cameron, who was answered by his colleague, Hon. John Scott, in a sprightly and sensible speech, reviewing the course of which he referred to Governor Curtin's long services in public life, his admirable private character, and his great popularity with the people of Pennsylvania, and especially among the soldiers. Governor Curtin was called upon last evening at his rooms at Willard's Hotel by large numbers of citizens of all parties and official stations. He will return to Pennsylvania to-morrow, and will probably be one of the party of Colonel Forney, which leaves Washington on Wednesday next, during at least one week of their projected tour in the South.

POLICY TOWARD CUBA.

The *Herald*'s Washington special says: It is confidently declared that President Grant has directed a peremptory demand to be made upon the Spanish authorities in Cuba for the immediate release of the brig Mary Lowell, and the surrender of the two passengers taken from the brig Lizzie Major. It is said Secretary Fish has already telegraphed instructions to our representative at Madrid to make this demand without delay, and a refusal to comply promptly, will be followed by hostile demonstrations from our naval force now cruising in the vicinity.

NORTH CAROLINA ORES.

The director of the mint, during a recent visit to Charlotte, N. C., obtained specimens of ores from different localities, which were assayed in the mint at Philadelphia with the following results: No. 1, gold, $16 50 to the ton; No. 2, $90 to the ton; and silver $1 50 to the ton; No. 3, gold, $15, silver $2 to ton; No. 4, gold, $80 50, silver $4 50 to ton; No. 5, gold, $9 to ton.

MEXICO.

Opening of Congress—Bills Introduced—The Public and Yucatan Affairs—Declared Cowardly Assassinations—Able Report from Minister Romero—Bandits to be Executed Without Parley—Rising Party in Northern States in favor of Annexation to the United States—Crisis in the Government Imminent.

HAVANA, April 17.—Dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th are received. The session of the Mexican Congress opened on the 1st. In the speech of President Juarez was important. The speech of SENOR LOMNAS to the Speaker of the House, in answering, reviewed the course of Mexican journals and the public in attributing personal motives to members of Congress on account of their action there. He declared such charges unfounded and insulting.

The following laws have been submitted to Congress: To levy a tax upon mines; to issue stamps for stamped paper; to abolish customs duties in the interior; to tax arable lands; to issue $15,000,000 in paper currency.

Charges have been preferred in Congress against the Minister of War for his action in the Pueblo and Yucatan affairs. These are said to have been cowardly assassinations. Colonel Rosalios, who conducted during the disturbances in Yucatan, has also been indicted.

Minister Romero presented to Congress an able financial report, approved by the rest of the Ministry except Lerdo Tejada, who had interests in the looks of President Juarez against it. It was expected they would procure the tabling of the report by Congress. The receipts for the year were seventy-two millions. Congress will suspend certain articles of the constitution in order to warrant a vigorous prosecution of robbers, which means to execute bandits or suspected persons without trial.

The American Col. Mayers is still held in prison. Lerdo Tejada says he will visit the jail purposely, as he affords a fine opportunity to snub Americans in the treatment of one of their countrymen.

The Sonora revolutionists would declare in favor of the annexation of Mexico to the United States. Other northern States are said to be ready for the same course.

The reports of a quarrel between Minister Romeras and President Juarez are unfounded.

A general crisis in the affairs of the Government is imminent. The revolution in Sinaloa is increasing. Jesus Garcia, at the head of 400 men, has pronounced against the Government.

It is very plain fact that, if the Legislature is opposed to obstructing the Ohio at this point with bridges of less than four hundred feet span, it ought immediately to forbid the erection of bridges of less span above us; and, in view of the propositions made to construct such a bridge by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, it is unaccountable that the Legislature does not act at once and decisively. The general idea seems to be that if the Ohio is to be bridged here the span must be at least five hundred feet, but that at all other points three hundred feet will answer admirably all the necessities of navigation.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miners' Strike in Belgium—Exciting Scene in the Corps Legislatif—Directory Formed at Madrid—Military Rising Feared in Oporto—French Troops to Evacuate Rome in June—Debate on Church Disestablishment—Disraeli's Amendment Defeated.

Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, April 17.—The Corps Legislatif was today the scene of wild excitement. M. Thiers, in a speech, denounced what is called the commercial liberty of France, as like the political liberties of the French, a farce. These words occasioned a heated dispute between the President and M. Thiers, which lasted some time, and threatened to break up the session, but was finally appeased. M. Querier, in some remarks, demanded that the question of commercial treaties be vested in the Corps Legislatif, instead of the Crown.

Autograph Decree.

VIENNA, April 17.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has, by an autograph decree, named Count Edward de Toofe President of the Cisleithanean Ministry or Council of the Empire.

Thiers to Visit Lisbon.

FLORENCE, April 17.—It has been decided that the Duke of Aosta will visit Lisbon.

Spanish Directory.

MADRID, April 17.—A Directory is said to have been formed, the members of which are Serrano, Prim and Olozaga.

French Troops to Leave Rome.

ROME, April 17.—It is rumored that the Emperor Napoleon has ordered the evacuation of Rome by the French troops in June.

Military Rising Feared.

LISBON, April 17.—A military rising is feared in Oporto, and the strictest precautions have been taken by the government.

North German Parliament.

BERLIN, April 17.—Count Bismarck has accepted the interpolation of responsibility of the Ministers bill which has just been passed by the North German Parliament. The effect of the measure is to check the opposition to the ecclesiastical appropriations.

Debate on Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, April 17.—The debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church bill was resumed last evening. Mr. Disraeli moved to omit the following clause from the bill: "On and after the first day of January, 1871, said union created by act of Parliament between the churches of Ireland and England shall be dissolved, and said Church of Ireland hereinafter referred to as said church shall cease to be established by law."

Disraeli supported his proposition at considerable length, contending that the above clause destroyed the supremacy of the Crown, and placed the Church at a disadvantage.

Sir Robert Collier and Attorney General Palmer spoke in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Gladstone also made a speech against the amendment. He spoke of the amendments made by Mr. Disraeli in the bill as being within standing this clause, the supremacy of the crown would continue to exist, but in an altered form. If this amendment was carried, he said it would absolutely destroy the bill. The union of the churches would continue, but that union must not be enforced by Parliamentary bonds.

Mr. Disraeli replied that he admitted his intention was to aim a mortal blow at the bill, but if the House accepted the amendment it would still continue their disendowment policy.

At length the House divided on the Disraeli's motion as follows: Ayes, against, 344. The result was received with tremendous cheers by the liberals.

Strike Among Miners.

BRUSSELS, April 17.—A strike among the miners near Mons occurred yesterday. Latest dispatches from there state there was rioting, and much alarm prevailed.

New Market Races.

LONDON, April 17.—At New Market yesterday, the sweepstakes for two-year olds was won by the filly Violet, sired by Thunderbolt.

Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, April 18.—The building of gunboats for service in the waters of Cuba is going on with great activity, and it is expected they will be completed and ready to sail before the end of June next.

A Cabinet Squabble.

Differences have arisen in the cabinet in regard to customs, and it is probable Figuerola, Minister of finance, and other members of the Government will resign in consequence of the disagreement.

New Candidates for the Throne.

It is reported Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, and the Duke of Leuchtenberg are put forward as candidates for the throne of Spain.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 17.—The steamship Saxonia, from New Orleans, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, April 17.—The steamship Nevada, from New York, arrived this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 18.—The steamship Deutschland, from New York for Bremen, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, April 17.—Consols 93¾ for both money and account. Five-twenties 81¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 24; Illinois Central, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western 29.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, April 17.—Sugar afloat easier, but not quotably lower. Tallow 45s 6d. Turpentine 52s.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Cotton quiet; sales of 9,000 bales; middling Orleans 12½d, middling 12¾d.

Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat 9s 2d; red western 8s 6d. Western flour 24s. New corn 29s. Pork 105s. Beef 90s. Lard 72s. Cheese 79s. Bacon 62s 6d.

Spirits petroleum 0¾d; refined is 1d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, April 17.—Petroleum is shade firmer, closing at 53½ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, April 17.—Cotton has been unchanged.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, April 17.—Bonds steady at an advance of ¼, closing at 87¾.

FRANKFORT, April 18.—Bonds steady and quiet; 5-20s quoted to-day at 87¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 17.—Bourse dull, with an advance in rentes to 71 francs 37 centimes.

CUBA.

Arrival of Three Expeditions from Florida—Patriot Forces Increasing Daily—Sugar Seized—Expulsion of Cuban Americans urged—A Mail Steamer Boarded by a Spanish Vessel.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 17.—The *Advertiser* publishes a letter from Nassau, Cuba, dated the 14th instant, announcing the arrival there of three expeditions from Florida, and the union of the volunteer and patriot forces, which are increasing daily. It is said Secretary Fish has already telegraphed instructions to our representative at Madrid to make this demand without delay, and a refusal to comply promptly, will be followed by hostile demonstrations from our naval force now cruising in the vicinity.

HAVANA, April 17.—General Buceta arrived to-day.

In honor of the Catalonian volunteers, who are hourly expected from Spain, arches have been erected and other preparations made for an enthusiastic reception.

The Government has seized several lots of sugar belonged to persons found in the Cuban patriot army yesterday. Hereafter the permission of the Government will be required to ship any person to any port of any kind.

The Spanish war steamer Pizarro returned from Nassau to-day. The principal captors of the steamer Comandifario had gone to New York. The Governor of New Providence refused to surrender those of them who remained at Nassau, because the matter was in the hands of the Government at Washington.

The British Consul here has entered an emergetic protest against the condemnation of the captured brig Mary Lowell.

The press of Havana advocate the expulsion from the Island of Cuban Americans.

The Spanish war steamer Barcelona recently boarded the mail schooner Ellen, from Kingston, Ja., for Santiago, on suspicion of carrying munitions for the insurgents. The British Consul is investigating the matter.

—Colonel W. C. Squire, formerly of the Army of the Cumberland, has arrived from Cuba. He says the Government forces consist of 15,000 regulars and 4000 volunteers. The latter, in view of twelve or fourteen thousand volunteers, and saw eight or nine thousand Catalonian troops, mainly from Catalonia, in Spain, landed at Havana during his stay there of about three weeks. The Government has 25,000 breech rifles and 15,000 Remingtons, and has contracted for 10,000 more. Within two months 20,000 thousand more volunteers are expected from Spain in the next month. There is considerable sympathy in Havana for the insurgents, but it is necessarily concealed, and the latter need to win an important battle, and get a supply of good arms, before sympathies will show themselves in much force. The insurgents seem to be waiting for hot weather and yellow fever to take effect upon the government troops, and are not inclined to risk a battle. In Colonel Squires's opinion, the insurrection will be suppressed, unless the insurgents get belligerent rights and material assistance in men, money, and munitions, before the close of the summer. Most of the volunteers are young men, but appear strong and full of enthusiasm for suppressing the rebellion.

HAVANA, April 18.—The Catalonian volunteers arrived to-day from Spain, and were received with immense enthusiasm on landing. They were escorted to their barracks by the regular and volunteer troops, and a large civil procession, which passed through the principal streets. The city was handsomely decorated, triumphal arches spanned the streets on the line of march. Two negroes, carrying banners, captors shouted "*Viva Cespedes,*" and were instantly killed.

EXPEDITIONS TO CUBA.

Men Drilling in New York—Arms Collected and Stored—The Point of Embarkation.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Considerable excitement was caused by a report that a strong expedition was about to sail from New York with the tacit approval of the United States authorities. This is ascertained to be at least inaccurate in details. Numbers of men, it is true, are being drilled in various parts of the city; arms are being bought in large quantities and stored in convenient depots, but still the metropolis will not be the point of departure for any large expeditionary force. For this we must look further South.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

THE ALLEGHENY SENATORS.

Mr. Graham's Reasons for Voting Against the Appropriation Bill—Explanation by Mr. Erret—Thanks to Treasurer Irwin—Condition of Important Bills, &c., &c.

In the State Senate on Thursday, during the voting on the Appropriation bill, when Senator Graham's name was called, he gave his reasons for voting against the bill as follows:

Mr. Graham: Mr Speaker—I find this bill so greatly changed from what it was when submitted to the Committee of Conference that I shall be compelled to vote against it. I find it changed in many important features from the Senate Committee informs us that the House committee yielded to everything it had asked except the payment of the additional employees of the House. Now, sir, I find in listening to the reading of the report, as it comes from the Committee of Conference, that the hospital at Erie, to which we appropriated ten thousand dollars, upon the express condition that nothing additional would be asked for, has twenty thousand dollars appropriated. The Asylum for Insane at Beaver, to which we refused, I think, with only one or two votes in the negative, to make any appropriation, has two or three thousand dollars appropriated to it. The salaries of the officers in the different departments was reduced by the Senate. The committee has restored them, and in a variety of other features, I find that the Senate has receded to the House. Again, sir, when the joint resolution authorizing the employment by the House of twenty-seven additional officers was presented to the Republican caucus, I voted against it, and the proposition being then rejected, I believed, sir, that the action there taken would be a finality, and that the House would acquiesce. But the House determined that they would take the responsibility of employing these twenty-seven men, arguing that under the Constitution they had the right to elect or employ their own officers. And now they insist upon employing their number. They did so, and subsequently ascertaining that they had employed a full number, they asked a caucus of Republican Senators to sanction and indorse that error. In that connection I again voted against recognizing the action of the House and declared that I never would sanction any proposition recognizing that action. Now sir, I am asked to vote for this bill which makes provision for the pay of twenty-seven men employed without authority of law, and in direct opposition to the expressed will and desire of the Senate. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to be factious, or to act in opposition to my party friends. But there is a principle involved in this matter for which I will be insulted upon, and if we are compelled to adjourn without an appropriation bill, I feel justified in my action and believe that I will be sustained by the people. Immediate constituents and a majority of the people of this Commonwealth. I vote no.

The Harrisburg Guard.

The Harrisburg *State Guard* of Friday morning contained an article reflecting on the course of Secretary Ferguson in the general appropriation bill, which called forth the following explanatory explanation in his place in the Senate, as follows:

Mr. Erret—Mr. Speaker, this infamous article is an illustration of the truth that the man who conscientiously tries to serve the State, gets no thanks for it. From the first to the last I have taken care of himself in one of the finest fellows in this.

I have endeavored, during my short term in the Senate, to do the best I could for the people, and to promote her prosperity, to establish economy in the expenditures, and to avoid the expenses of the Government, to establish reform, and to strike at the roots of evil, and attempt to get, wrongfully, at the public funds. My friends, if this amendment to the bill passes, against almost every claim that has been brought before the Senate, and the State that on the appropriation bills, I have invariably tried to keep the appropriations down; that as a member of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, I brought in a bill here which, notwithstanding the many changes that have been made by the House, has saved the State, at this session, about $100,000 in salaries; that I have resisted every attempt to increase salaries or create new offices; and that the first bill that I introduced here was to reduce Senators, the true financial condition of the State, and to prevent the people paying more money than we had to spend.

Now, sir, I find that the House Committee, will bear me witness that I have there invariably voted against everything that took money out of the Treasury that was not imperatively required; and that in amending appropriation bills, I was always alert and active for reduction and retrenchment, even to the extent of cutting down.

My colleagues on the appropriation conference committee on the part of the House and I labored there with earnestness to keep the bill within the bounds fixed by the Senate, and against the action of the House of Representatives reforms incorporated in the bill.

As to the appropriation bill, I was opposed to paying the extra employees of the House, and to the appropriation to the hospitals. I voted here in the open Senate against paying the hospital anything; but as I was voted down in that, I thought, in order to be fair and honest, that if the State intended to build hospitals, and they are now in existence, as decided, it was true economy to give it enough to finish the building under roof, instead of barely enough to keep the rain out, and thus leave it unfinished. And I found the House Committee willing to make an extra effort, and so firm in the conclusion to let the bill fall rather than not, that I thought it best on my part to defer to give up that, rather than risk the defeat of the bill or calling of an extra session.

It was for that reason, and that alone, that I consented to the bill as it stands. I am not satisfied yet with those provisions; but as so much else was involved in the passage, that would otherwise have been lost, and as a man is not justified in jeopardizing the whole for one thing he wants, I thought it wisest to meet the House in its much more than half way concessions.

Notwithstanding the malignity of this communication and the many original faults of the appropriation bill, it is the best that has been passed here for years, both as to the size of the amount and the best in its guards against extravagance. The provision drawn up by myself and approved by the Senate, restricting the payment of money to any purpose beyond the actual necessities, so far as the salaries of a great many officers, terminates a year hence, while there is much in the doings of this session that will be found objectionable, and that ought to fall upon other parties. On the whole, the actual results of the session are rather beneficial to the State and city.

[From the Telegraph.]

Let the people rejoice! Let bells be rung, cannon fired, and bonfires be set blazing. This is a day of rejoicing indeed in the State. The Legislature of infamous memory, adjourns at last, and its mercenary members bid farewell, which with many will be a last farewell to the Capitol. It is a body that has become infamous for plundering their constituents, its corrupt rings, its vice and venality. The foolish and bad men who "rushed in where angels feared to tread" such fantastic tricks before high Heaven as made the angels weep," must now doff their hideous masks and slink back to obscurity into the insignificance from which they should never have been dragged by the fates. The efforts to turn their weak heads will confound their plans as well as the people can once more retire to rest without fearing that they will awake to a painful consciousness of the damning deeds of legislative scheme of fraud or extortion. While they remained in session, as well as before, increased one hundred dollars above what the law allowed him, in a single session, and for no other reason than that I voted against making it one hundred dollars larger. His zeal for the State is measured by the amount he can get out of the State Treasurer beyond the amount allowed by law, and because I refused to let him have one hundred dollars, he takes out the other hundred dollars and pays it.

And this reminds me of another employee of the Governor, his private secretary, who, not satisfied with a newspaper correspondent in it, has devoted himself to it by word of mouth, availing himself of the use of the most infamous and scurrilous abuse upon those who voted to reduce his salary and specially upon myself, and I infer that he will not be satisfied with the amount he now receives, unless he can get a resolution through the House increasing his salary to three thousand dollars, vote money with a lavish hand, and, by the use of his name, open wide the doors of the treasury, being careful that, while taking everything that took money out of the Treasury, and putting money in, and you will be the best fellows alive—men with large hearts and immeasurable abilities, and just the men for the place.

[From the Press.]

THANKS TO GENERAL IRWIN.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a yea and nay vote:

Resolved, That the thanks of the State are due to Gen. W. W. Irwin, our worthy State Treasurer, for his courtesy extended toward us, and for the faithful manner in which he discharged the duties of his office.

CONDITION OF IMPORTANT BILLS.

The following is a summary of the condition of some of the most important bills of the session on the day of adjournment:

The general registry law, which includes Philadelphia, has passed both houses.

The cattle market bill passed the Senate, but was killed in the House.

The railroad bill, taxing coal, oil and whisky, passed the House, but was killed in the Senate.

The education bill was killed in the House committee.

The militia law, reducing the tax from two dollars to fifty cents, was defeated in the Senate.

The State Board of Public Charities passed both houses.

The bill taxing national banks and savings institutions one per cent. on their capital, and exempting them from all local taxation, passed both houses.

Both metropolitan police bills were killed by the Senate, as was also the metropolitan telegraph bill.

The bill allowing parties to be witnesses in their own cases has passed both houses.

The bill authorizing the Governor to commute the death penalty was vetoed by the Governor.

The bill abolishing capital punishment was killed in the House.

The proposition to repeal all laws exempting property from taxation was incorporated in the general tax bill, and was, of course, defeated.

The bill requiring coal mines to be ventilated passed both houses.

The cruelty to animals bill passed.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1869.

From the Harrisburg State Guard of Saturday April 17.

Yesterday at twelve o'clock, both branches of the Legislature adjourned *sine die*, after what is popularly supposed to have been a session of three months and sixteen days, but what was really one of not more than sixty days, counting eight hours as a days work. Adjournment over, from Friday to Monday or Tuesday, and short sessions, were always in order, previous time having been wasted in useless debate, so that we will have another ponderous volume of the *Record* when the session closes to finish it at his leisure during the summer and fall of this year, which will cost the State forty or fifty thousand dollars in printing, and at least an equal amount for packing and postage.

On all sides, by men of all parties, and in all circles, it is freely admitted that the Legislature of 1869 was the most venal and corrupt body of men that ever sat in deliberation in the State Capitol. We do not pretend to say that there are not Senators and Representatives who are above and beyond the influence of bribes for filthy and dishonest legislation, but we do assert it feeling it to be our solemn duty to give the people warning on the dangers of sending ignorant and dishonest men to the Legislature and it will not require five years hence to have passed sessions like the one just closed to bankrupt the Commonwealth, bind its inhabitants in the fetters of tyrannical corporations, invest individuals with privileges to build and control special privileges to build and control railroads, and to complete the remnant without further reference to the Presbyteries. The delegates to the General Assembly were instructed to act in accordance with the spirit of this resolution.

A case of considerable importance is now being argued in the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Certain citizens of Waupun are resisting the collection of a tax levied by Fond Du Lac county in aid of the extension of the western and Fond Du Lac Railroad, on the ground that the work was based in return for the aid voted, and that the locality concerned was not particularly benefited.

The Rev. J. Jasper Monlove, formerly of Pontiac, Illinois, after preaching against the evils of swindling for several years, has taken to the business himself. Procuring a lot of letter heads that read "office of E. N. Fargo's Express and Commission Forwarding House," he addressed them to parties throughout the State, informing them that he had express packages for them, and would send them upon the receipt of back charges, usually amounting from a dollar and a quarter to five dollars. A Chicago detective was put on the track of the swindler, and arrested him at the American Express office, having a notice sent him of the arrival of money for him.

Commissioners from New York viewed the Cincinnati suspension bridge on Saturday with a view to plans for a similar bridge over East river.

Jas. Smith, arrested on suspicion of having passed one of the forged Jay Cooke & Co. checks, has been committed on complaint

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1869.

THE news from Mexico is important, a crisis in the affairs of the country being imminent. Sonora and other States are reported as on the eve of declaring for annexation to the United States. The apple appears to be nearly ripe and about ready to fall.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN, of New York, is winning golden opinions by vetoing the Railroad jobs bought through the Legislature, not the least of which is the bill incorporating the Broadway Company. He also slaughters the special legislation without mercy, and his example, in this respect, is calculated to make the people of other States wish that it might be extensively imitated.

THE remarks of Senators GRAHAM and ERNETT, the former explaining his vote against the Appropriation Bill, the latter defending himself from strictures by the *Stats Guard*, appear in our columns to-day. The reasons of Senator GRAHAM are concise, cogent and conclusive, and his vote will gain for him the approbation of the people. Had equal firmness characterized the action of a majority of the Senate, a deliberate wrong would have been prevented, the State saved from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, and an important principle settled in favor of the people and against Treasury depleters.

THE other night Senator SPRAGUE made a speech to some admiring workingmen—strange that they should admire him! In the course of it he spoke as follows:

"Your House of Representatives, your Executive, the *Rothschilds*, are to-day influenced and in effect controlled by the Senate, and the Senate itself is under the control of one newspaper—and every agency to advance that idea. Thus it is that the machinery of the Government is so constructed, so narrow, that the interests and aspirations of the people find no proper vent, but are stifled, corrupted and destroyed.

The fact that Chief Justice CHASE was standing beside Senator SPRAGUE, who is his son-in-law, during the delivery of his speech, thus giving it his approval, is referred to as something extraordinary. We regard it not extraordinary at all, but are prepared to hear that the Chief Justice inspired this part of the speech.

THE office of Mr. S. B. Chittenden to contribute to the Mercantile Library, the sum of $20,000 upon condition of the raising by outside subscription, by the 1st of April, the additional sum of $30,000, has been met by the citizens of Brooklyn with a degree of public spirit worthy of themselves and of that offer. The last $250 of the amount specified in the condition has been subscribed.

Here is an example. The Pittsburgh Mercantile Library Association has just commenced erecting a new and fine building. It is a good time to advance the interests of the institution. The Library itself is not a shadow of what it should be, and we take it that aid will be needed to make the building all that is required. What citizen will make an offer like Mr. CHITTENDEN? It would not be difficult to name a hundred Pittsburghers who could do it; and now that attention has been drawn to the matter, we shall expect to be called upon to record the pleasing intelligence that one or more of our citizens has followed the example held up for their imitation in the above quotation.

IT gives us pleasure to state that Governor CURTIN has been confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Russia, and it gives us special pleasure to state that he was confirmed with SIMON CAMERON doing his utmost to defeat him, Senator SCOTT leading the Senate for CURTIN without a division. The responsible and responsible position was not sought for by Governor CURTIN. It was tendered to him by President GRANT, at an early day, because he knew him to possess every qualification for the post, and especially because he regarded him above all others in Pennsylvania, entitled to recognition for his great services throughout the war, from an administration he had done so much to bring into existence. But for the blackest corruption, Governor CURTIN would to-day have Mr. CAMERON'S seat in the Senate—a fact not unknown to the Administration. It was but natural that Governor CURTIN'S confirmation should be resisted by Mr. CAMERON. The report does not show that another Senator supported him in the folly of his madness. The Senate went with Senator SCOTT, leaving CAMERON, who is potent only when men can be bought, standing alone. No friend of Governor CURTIN would have it different.

CERTAIN appointees to Internal Revenue Assessor and Collectorships have had a compliment paid them which only the whisky ring can pay by their hostility. The instances are rare—more so than we wish they were. We like to see an appointee opposed by the Ring. It shows that he is right. He whom the Ring supports, to say the least, must be "shaky." Of this class, under the present order of things, the number is necessarily small; though it is yet to be ascertained how many and who will be whisky-blind and whisky-deaf, and how much the revenue will lose thereby. It would be strange, indeed, if under the present appointing system the number should be considerable. He who purchases his appointment is not too honest to rob the revenue, if not directly, by his negative kind of honesty, whisky or a pressure is no protection to the Government. One of the most noted cases where the Whisky Ring has suffered a defeat is Collector BAILY, in the Fourth District, New York. The whisky men had good reason to desire his rejection by the Senate; and it is said that they raised a large sum of money to accomplish that object. Their failure is his great praise.

THE ENSUING CONVENTIONS.

As there have heretofore been many complaints from the voters of the Republican party on account of the actions of their County Conventions in making nominations, a step in the direction of reform will be proposed to the Executive Committee, at its meeting to-morrow. Nearly every voter is familiar with the system of trading, commonly called "log-rolling," which has prevailed in our nominating Conventions, and all are aware that the party, as well as the public service, has suffered in consequence. As a remedy for the evils inherent in our method of making nominations, we have advocated a direct vote for the candidates, and an abolition of the delegate system entirely. The experience in this city, under the "Crawford county system," has been such as to increase the confidence of the party in its efficiency. The proposition to be made to the Committee is a near approach to this system, and ought to be favorably entertained.

There are eight county offices, two judgeships, and a full Legislative ticket to nominate—a work which cannot be done satisfactorily by one or even two conventions. There are now one hundred and seven election districts in the county, and, with two delegates from each, the convention would number two hundred and fourteen—a body entirely too unwieldy. The proposition is to divide the work of making nominations among five conventions, of one delegate from each district—and all to meet on the same day. The Committee will, if they see fit to order more than two conventions, arrange the details for all; but the following arrangement, which has been carefully planned and sanctioned by leading members of the party, is submitted by way of illustration:

The time for holding the primary meetings being stated, the Committee may order five delegates to be elected in each district, one of which shall be designated for each of the following conventions:

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The sole purpose of this arrangement is to secure fairness in making the nominations, and preventing the will of the majority of the party from being defeated through trading and trickery. Whilst it will not obviate all the evils of conventions, it will in a great measure do away with rings and cliques, bargains and sales, and pernicious log-rolling, for the purpose of defeating the most popular and deserving candidates. Each convention will have its specified work to do, and each delegate can stay and see it done, whereas, if all the offices are filled by one convention, many of the country delegates will be compelled to leave, perhaps before the most important nominations are made. In addition to all this, it will give the people a fair opportunity to express their preferences at the primary meetings for all the most important positions; and as it is conceded that these first meetings virtually decide the selections, this will be a very important object gained. There is no argument in favor of a separate convention for the judicial nominations, which will not apply to the other offices, but as a convention cannot conveniently be held to fill each office, it is proposed to go as far as possible in that direction. No more time is consumed than in the old way, as all the delegates are elected at the same time, and one less delegate would be required than was chosen last fall, when we elected six to nominate Congressional, Legislative and county tickets. There is no reason why such a course should not be adopted, while on the other hand is the all important consideration that in adopting *Stats Guard*, appear in our columns to-day. The reasons of Senator GRAHAM are concise, cogent and conclusive, and his vote will gain for him the approbation of the people. Had equal firmness characterized the action of a majority of the Senate, a deliberate wrong would have been prevented, the State saved from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, and an important principle settled in favor of the people and against Treasury depleters.

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WHAT MR. MOTLEY'S instructions will be, may be inferred from Mr. SUMNER'S speech, which reflects not the views of the Administration only but of the great body of the people of the United States. They will be ready within the next few days, and it is expected that our new Minister will speedily depart for his new theater of action. A special interest has been given to Mr. MOTLEY'S appointment, and the Alabama claims and our relations with England in general, by Mr. SUMNER'S speech, the rejection of the treaty and the unanimity of public sentiment in support of the speech and the action of the Senate. The manner of his reception in England will be waited for with no common interest. Backed, as his position on the paramount question will be, by some of the best of the English statesmen, it is difficult to perceive how the new demands can be rejected without involving the British Ministry and the people in radical divisions. Mr. MOTLEY will not only go backed by the united American sentiment, but he will be able to support his position by appealing to high British authority, fortified by British public opinion, favorable to instant justice. The question has an interest for every nation and people, and Mr. MOTLEY'S appearance at the Court of St. James will be an event of no slight importance.

THE terrible indictment of England by Mr. SUMNER for so hastily according belligerent rights to the South and extending a sympathy which was of the utmost value, is referred to by those opposed to according similar rights to the Cuban insurgents as affording conclusive reasons why we should not do so. The Southern press, while sympathizing with the cause of the insurgents, points out, in view of our position in regard to England's course in recognizing the South as belligerents, how inconsistent it would be in us to accord belligerent rights to the Cubans, especially at the present stage of the insurrection. The New Orleans *Picayune* puts the case as follows:

"If the Confederates were mere insurrectionists, not entitled to belligerent rights at all—with what face can Mr. Fish, or any successor, accord the rights of belligerents to roving, unorganized bands, however numerous, in the interior of an island, which has belonged to Spain since the first discovery of America by continuous title, which at the early Administrations of our own Government undertook to protect, by refusing to be a party, all its provisions which we would give other nations the privilege of interfering, and by avowing more than once that we would not permit any European Power but Spain to hold the Island, either by conquest, war or by purchase."

Secretary FISH, it is understood, is disposed to concede the force of the position here taken, and for the present is in favor of keeping clear of the embarrassment which the proposed recognition of the insurgents would involve our country in the management of the Alabama claims. And his view of the case is likely to shape the policy of the Administration so long as the Cuban insurrection has any analogy to the rebellion.

SEVERAL curious illustrations of the saying, "there is many a slip betwixt cup and lip," are furnished, according to report, in missing out the diplomatic appointments. For instance: George Alfred Townsend had the Antwerp Consulate within his grasp; that is, his name was on the list to go to the Senate, when a prominent Western member of Congress, over whom Townsend had flung a vial of newspaper aqua fortis, quietly dropped in on the President. The Antwerp ship stopped, and Townsend, like Jonah while on the way to Tarsus, was tossed overboard. He has been in a whale's belly ever since. Newspaper men who write so plainly shouldn't think of office. Probably Mr. Townsend has some idea of this now. Mr. Bryant came near getting the Austrian Mission. The documents were made out, and just as they were about to be sent to the Senate for confirmation, in stopped the Hon. John A. Griswold. He urged the appointment of John Jay. The President showed him Mr. Bryant's papers, but said if Griswold would ask Mr. Jay's appointment as a personal favor, he would grant it. Jay has the commission. Mr. D. B. R. Keim, of the New York *Herald*, had the Foo Chow Consulate and lost it again. There was the sharpest kind of competition for this place, and one day Keim got it and all his friends congratulated him, and he did what a newspaper man with hosts of friends would be expected to do under such circumstances; but lo! a few days after his name was withdrawn. Subsequently Keim turned up at another place in China. There is a numerous list of the sort, and the swearing results are large and frequent.

HON. SAMUEL S. FISHER, the new Commissioner of Patents, is a native of Philadelphia and a graduate of the Central High School. After reading law in that city, Mr. Fisher removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, were he commenced the practice of his profession, and rapidly rose to eminence at the bar, especially in the department of Patent law. Notwithstanding his large practice he found leisure to write several valuable works on Patent jurisprudence. A Philapelphia paper says: Mr. Fisher is eminently qualified for the responsible post to which he is called. Thoroughly acquainted with Patent law, capable, of strict integrity, and in full vigor of manhood, he possesses those requirements which shall insure the effective and honest discharge of the duties pertaining to his office.

A CORRESPONDENT describing the infernal machine termed the "shower bath" employed at Sing Sing prison, explains the method of punishment. The victim is stripped naked before a dozen keepers or guards, who are anxious to "see the sport," placed in a stock with hands and feet extended and firmly fastened by the wrists and ankles—spread eagle fashion—with the chin resting on a plank, and head thrown back on another plank in such a way as to receive the deluge *directly in the mouth*. In from three to five minutes a man is drowned into utter unconsciousness, and a very few repetitions of the torture wrecks the strongest constitutions.

APRIL has been unseasonable not here alone, according to the following written at Paris under date of the 2d instant: "It is difficult to believe, judging either from eyesight or feeling, that the date which I inscribe at the head of this letter is the right one. Snow lies on the house tops, unwilling or unable to melt away, and seemingly from the still leaden aspect of the sky above, waiting for more to come down, while a keener blast from the north than we have experienced throughout the winter months feels like anything but that 'harbinger of spring' which we might reasonably expect to greet us in April."

THE opinion of some of the shrewdest Senators and other gentlemen connected with the administration, says a Washington dispatch, is that negotiations between England and America in regard to the Alabama outrages are at an end. With the summary and total rejection of the Reverdy Johnson treaty, the Gladstone ministry, it is believed, will not venture upon new propositions, and our Government is quite willing to let the controversy rest, with the understanding that we shall use the precedent established by England if occasion offers.

THE late cold snap has materially injured the Dalewarre peach crop. About Dover much damage has been done, and one large grower at Willow Grove, a few miles south of there, states that his crop is totally destroyed. It is believed, however, that it is not quite so bad as this in that section. From Seaford South, through Sussex, Wicomico and Somerset counties, where at the time of the storm the trees were in full blossom, it is believed that the whole crop is utterly destroyed.

IN New York the Republican Committees are advising Collector Grinnell in the matter of filling the offices. In some places Congressmen are claiming to dictate such appointments for their own personal and political aggrandizement—a practice so essentially corrupt and reprehensible that it must work disadvantageously to all concerned. Collector Grinnell recognizes the right of the Republican masses to be heard, and repudiates the idea that the federal patronage must be conducted on the close corporation principle.

THE report that President Grant and General Sickles had a stormy interview, is met by the fact that at the time it is said to have taken place, General Sickles was in New York. The last time the two met the interview was of the most agreeable character. It is stated furthermore, that the Spanish mission was offered by the President to General Sickles, accepted by him, and the commission made out. Subsequently, however, the mission was given to Mr. Sanford.

A WITTY Frenchman and famous critic advises his fellow countrymen to learn English, and then read Abbott's "Life of Napoleon III." In the opinion of the critic, it is the "merriest" biography ever published, and infinitely superior to the best of modern French comedies.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Joseph Smith, who died at Piano, Illinois, on the 15th ult., was a son of the late Mormon leader of that name, and was the head of the Mormon Church in Illinois, which organization is becoming quite numerous. It has a newspaper organ at Piano, and last year published an edition of the Mormon Bible.

The Dyer court martial will end next week, and it is known that the court believe Dyer innocent of the charges against him, and will so find two or three weeks hence. It will also use severe language in commenting upon the conduct of the ordnance committee of the last Congress. Dyer's enemies hold that the court commenced the trial with a bias in his favor, and were bound to acquit him, no matter what the evidence might be.

John Chamberlain, of Ellisburgh, N. Y., has a new machine for shooting crows. It consists of three gun barrels, so arranged that one cap fires all. He places some carrion in the field, a short distance from his barn, brings the machine to bear on the point, and when a crowd of crows have collected, fires. With three shots recently he killed forty, forty-five and fifty-one crows.

The spring styles for gentlemen are out. Pantaloons are to be made larger, for the excellent reason that they possibly couldn't be made smaller. Business suits have the single-breasted cut-away English coat. Grave, quiet colors in neck-ties. The standing collar, with points carelessly broken at the throat, is the thing.

Froude, the historian, in his address to the University of St. Andrews, tells his countrymen that English commerce is "saturated with fraud," and that Switzerland has taught England "that a member of Parliament can be elected without bribery."

It is reported that the German astronomer, Mædler, has measured the height of 1,905 mountains in the moon. Twenty-two of these are higher than Mont Blanc, which is within a few feet of being three miles high, and six are above 19,000 feet. The highest observed mountain in the moon is 24,944 feet high.

We see it stated that the Pennsylvania Central has obtained a controlling interest in the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad, by the purchase of a majority of the stock. Good for Philadelphia and its increase of trade.

The German population of New York city is estimated at 346,000, and the Irish at 350,000. Other foreign nationalities number 70,000. About 68 per cent. of the whole population is of foreign origin.

The late John Minor Botts had a signet ring made of filings from the old Independence bell in Philadelphia, and at his death bequeathed it to General Grant, to whom it has just been duly presented.

The New York Methodist Conference now in session at Sing Sing, have had under consideration the subject of licensing female preachers. A motion to disapprove the practice was laid on the table. It was stated that one female preacher had been very successful in her labors, having been the cause of the conversion of nearly 2,000 persons during her ministry in 1868.

Recent reports from Newfoundland state that a rich coal shaft has been discovered at the head of Harbor Grace, and an equally rich copper mine in Holyrood. Both are in Conception Bay, which is being rapidly and most accessible in the island. Yankee enterprise is needed to develop this hidden wealth.

The English Bishop of the Cape of Good Hope has addressed an official communication to the previous Bishop of the Episcopal Church at New York, informing him of the consecration of Dr. Macrorie as the Bishop of Natal. He adds: "I cannot make this announcement without once more expressing my hearty thanks to the American Church for the sympathy and support which it gave to the church in South Africa, when called to contend with great difficulties."

The Pope, it is said, intends to confer on the Prince Imperial of France the title of Roman Patrician, which was once destined for the Emperor himself.

An officer of the army was sent by Government last week to Newport, to inquire into the particulars of the saving of two soldiers by Miss Ida Lewis, the daughter of the keeper of Lime Rock Lighthouse. The lady rowed to the officer from the Rock to the wharf at Newport. Doubtless the Government will suitably recognize the services of the heroine.

The Spanish Naval Court have declared the brig Mary Powell a prize. The Mary Powell, it will be remembered, was taken from under the charge of the English Custom House officers at Ragged Island. The decision of the Court will provoke prompt action on the part of the United States and British Governments, and in all probability will prepare the way for an interference that will turn the scale in favor of the insurgents.

As an illustration of the progress of Greece in civilization, it is stated that between 1830 and 1866, the number of schools increased from 110 to 1,308, and the number of pupils from 9,219 to 76,873.

Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor, is without a garrison. Its dilapidated condition shows that it will soon become one of the things of the past. The chain of Confederate earthworks and batteries extending along the entire front of the harbor facing the city and James Island remains undisturbed.

A Branch Cuban Junta has been organized in Philadelphia. The expressions of sympathy for the Cubans are becoming more and more open, and it is specially noticeable that the foremost sympathisers are people commanding both influence and means.

Employment for Theological Students.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There are three or four theological seminaries in Allegheny, which have just closed or are soon to close their sessions for this summer. There must be more than a hundred young men thus released from term duties. They are, as a general thing, well educated, earnest, Christian young men. Just such men are wanted to do the work of Christian charity that we all feel ought to be done in our cities. Many of them I know would be glad to work or what would feed them, partly because they are struggling with the poverty that gives us so large a proportion of our best ministers, and partly for the sake of the practice. It will furnish them for their subsequent life. Some of our wealthy and charitable citizens could scarcely make their money go farther in the way of doing good than by making a practical application of this.

MONSIEUR HAT.

The Famous Spike Case Decided.

The book bended spike case, commenced in 1841 by Henry Burden, proprietor of the Troy Iron and Nail Factory, to recover damages of Corning & Winslow, proprietors of the Albany Iron Works of Troy, for the infringement of Mr. Burden's patent upon the machine for the manufacture of railroad spikes, has at length been finally adjudicated, and an award made of the complainant for his damages. The case has been twenty-eight years in the courts, during a large portion of the time, however, in the hands of the late Chancellor Walworth, of Saratoga Springs. It has become one of the *causes celebres* of the country. It was originally commenced in the Court of Samuel Stevens, of Albany, and upon his death Judge Elisha Foote assumed charge of it for the complainant. The total amount awarded to the complainant, including about $6,000 costs, is $80,000—a very good offset to the waiter of power still recently determined against Mr. Burden and in favor of Messrs. Corning & Winslow.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* referring to the passage of the bill prohibiting the passenger railway companies from sailing the tracks, which was resisted in the most extraordinary manner, says: "The passage of the bill proves at least one thing—that the activity of the press in so quickly scanning and sharply criticising the many bad schemes presented at Harrisburg during the early days of the present session, was not exercised in vain, and that no matter what influences the 'ring,' or interested, powerful corporations outside of the 'ring,' brought to bear upon our Senators and Representatives, they were often defeated by the exposure of their projects in the city press. Indeed, the newspapers of Philadelphia have stood like a mentor over the Assembly, and, in the name of the people, have prevented the enactment of numerous bad laws, and made certain the passage of many good ones, which otherwise would never have emerged from the committee rooms to which they were consigned."

THE New York East Conference of the Methodist Church, at its late session, has taken the position that Methodists must not only refrain from whisky, brandy, rum, gin, cursoes and shandbo—not only from porter, ale and lager-beer—not only from mixed drinks and all sorts of bar-room concoctions, but they must abjure the use of cider and domestic wines as beverages. They must "abandon the patronage of those physicians who prescribe alcoholic mixtures freely." They must labor for prohibitory legal enactments against the liquor traffic. They must consult their conscience as to the "expediency and even the rightfulness" of using intoxicating wine for sacramental purposes. They must, by precept and example, discontinue the use of the powerful narcotic, tobacco. And the Conference enjoined each clergyman under its jurisdiction to preach, at least once a year, a sermon embodying these principles.

A SHEFFIELD, England, paper tells a strange story respecting a Ritualistic curate in a neighboring town, who is said to have resolved to simulate the death, burial and resurrection of the Savior, and to have ordered a coffin to be got ready for him by Good Friday, expressing his intention to entomb himself from that day until Easter Sunday. The coffin was made of plain deal, with handles of rope, and was sent to the curate's lodgings, where his landlady on seeing it immediately fainted. It was placed in the reverend gentleman's study, and it is said that he invited several friends to visit him during the week preceding Good Friday, but his invitations were generally politely declined. Before the day of entombment arrived the vicar heard of the affair, and the coffin was destroyed by his orders, much to the grief of the curate, who, however, declared his intention of procuring another.

RELATIVE to the French affairs, a Paris letter says: "But times and circumstances have vastly changed of late, and minorities of sixty, seventy or eighty, voting directly against the wishes and even threats of the government, have shown that the deputies begin to emancipate themselves of once blind official control within the Chamber, and to rely upon something else than official support out of it. There is, I think, no chance of a hostile majority being returned this summer, but there is certainly a prospect of one being returned of a much less manageable nature than heretofore, and far less dependent merely on government support. Candidates are now showing themselves as thick as blackberries in all parts of the country, and it is astonishing how many of them now seem to deem it expedient for their success to declare themselves at least 'independent' of an official influence or patronage."

THE Philadelphia *Gazette* makes the following suggestion concerning the opening of the Pacific road: "The monotony of sitting or lying still in a car for eight consecutive days will have to be overcome by some means, or else the steamer route will be preferred. If the cars for this through trains were built with promenade decks on the top, rafled in, it would be a relief. In fact, the managers of this confidential road have very many and very difficult problems before them to solve, and they seem to be perfectly aware of the fact. No such enterprise has ever been undertaken before, and they will have to explore their own way and settle things for themselves."

THE GALLOWS.

The Church on Capital Punishment.

At an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery of Monongahela of the United Presbyterian Church, held last week in the Second Church of this city, for the purpose of taking further action in the case of Dr. Prestley, the reverend persons present to be for the object of the meeting that they passed the following resolutions, without one dissenting voice, (if the proceedings be correctly reported in the COMMERCIAL:)

Dr. Brown submitted the following:

WHEREAS, the law of God requires that the penalty of death shall be attached to the crime of murder; and, whereas, efforts are being made, both directly and indirectly, to render inefficient, if not to erase from the statute book of this Commonwealth, the law which, in accordance with the Divine enactment, demand that the crime of murder shall be punished with death; therefore

Resolved, That the thanks of the Presbytery be and hereby are tendered to his Excellency, John W. Geary, for his firmness in refusing to pardon noted criminals, and for the decided stand which he has taken against such efforts in his recent veto of the law passed by the Legislature investing the Executive with the power to commute the death penalty to imprisonment for this highest of crimes.

Resolved, That the officers of the Presbytery forward a copy of the above preamble and resolution to Governor Geary.

The resolutions were supported by Doctor Gracey, and adopted.

The Church has been a stumbling block in the way of reform in almost every age, in matters of State, and the adoption of these resolutions is in perfect keeping with her past history. We thought that barbarism was disappearing and that the American people were tending towards justice and Christianity in the making of laws. We were aware that it took the thunders of a Garrison and a Phillips to make the Church give up her idol of slavery, but we did not think that a body of men who profess to follow the calling as the author of the sermon on the Mount, at this late day, when the State is doing her best to abolish capital punishment, would so far disregard the tendency of the age as to appear in the house of God and at the bar of the Church, as its champions.

These resolutions tells us that capital punishment is of "Divine enactment." If it is meant by this phrase that from the remotest perious murderers have been punished with death, and that sacred history bears testimony to the fact that such was the law of the State in the places where the authors of the Scriptures lived, at and before the time of writing the same, then we are willing to let capital punishment be called an institution of "Divine enactment." If, however, the authors of these resolutions mean by "Divine enactment" that capital punishment is a Divine institution, and it stands to-day, is a Divine institution, founded upon and regulated by the Higher law, we respectfully submit that they are in error.

It is true that in the Old Testament times there was some such doctrine as "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth; it is also true that in the writings of Moses we find it written that this doctrine is carried as far as a life for a life.

However this may be, we deny that capital punishment as it is carried into effect to-day, is an institution of God, and we assert that the learned doctors of the higher law had better go to the text of Pennsylvania they would see at a glance that capital punishment so far from being a thing of Divine enactment is of human enactment. We have nothing to do with the crucifixions among the Jews. It is with the gallows of the present day we are dealing.

Capital punishment is not inflicted to-day upon the authority of Holy Writ. A lawyer who had on hand a prosecution for murder could not go to the Book of Moses for his law, but would cling very closely to the statutes passed by the votes of human beings, and the decisions pronounced by judges—also human and fallible creatures. Why? Simply because the punishment of murder is the creature of the statutes, and holds its life and being at the pleasure of the Legislature. Why, then, will churchmen deceive themselves and attempt to deceive their followers by attributing capital punishment to "Divine enactment?"

The plain open truth is that capital punishment is not tolerated to-day on account of its supposed Divine origin, but simply from a supposed necessity for its existence as a means of preventing the crime of murder. When it can be demonstrated that hanging murderers does not diminish the number of murders, and that notwithstanding the services of the gallows murders are on the increase, it will be time for laymen to consider the propriety of discussing this subject with a view to other and more effectual means of prevention.

The legislators, when they passed the act referred to in the above resolutions, thought that capital punishment, as a means of prevention, had failed. Therefore it was that they authorized the Governor to commute the death sentence into imprisonment for life.

But the Doctors of Divinity, who believe that capital punishment is of divine origin, think differently, and censure the Legislature for the passage of an act which, had it become a law, would have given many a murderer a chance to repent, who now must meet his Maker unrepentant.

There was a time within the memory of men still living when the church upheld and defended the institution of slavery, styling it "the divine institution." She now flies to the defense of capital punishment, styling it an institution of "Divine enactment."

Holy Writ, and those who quote it to soften and so freely as authority in purely temporal concerns, did not prevent the abolition of slavery in our day, and whenever the current sets strong in the people think that the time has come for the abolition of capital punishment, we do not think they will stop to inquire whether it is of Divine origin or not. They will simply ask themselves, has capital punishment failed to prevent murders? Whenever the people think that capital punishment does not prevent murder, then they will pass upon it their sentence of condemnation, and decree its abolition.

A.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Plumb's Instructions—The Feeling in Washington.

A Washington dispatch states that Edward L. Plumb, the new Consul-General to Havana, is still in town, but will soon depart for his post of duty. He has received his instructions, which are believed to be of the most emphatic character in regard to the course he is to pursue toward the Spanish authorities, in relation to the kidnapping and imprisonment of American citizens. It is understood he will at once demand the release or speedy trial of all such citizens, and full reparation for past injuries; at the same time he will declare that the United States Government will maintain a strict neutrality on the questions arising out of the revolution in Cuba. On this point it may be stated that the Foreign Legations in this city, favorable to the Spanish Government, are said to be severely exercised because President Grant does not issue a proclamation forbidding the fitting out of all good citizens from taking part in the Cuban troubles, as was done in the case of Mexico before. The friends of the Spanish authorities do not conceal their conviction that the United States Government is in full sympathy with the Cubans, and that the ultimate object of the President is to take possession of the island at the first favorable opportunity, and to annex it to the United States domain. If this be the object, we should like to inquire the reason for the large augmentation of the naval forces in Cuban waters, and the busy preparation going on in the navy yards fitting war vessels for service. In this connection it may be remarked that some members of the Foreign Committees, in both Houses, are in favor of acquiring Cuba as soon as practicable. A member of the Committee, in writing to a friend, speaks of the island "to be a Consul, advised him to apply for a consulate elsewhere, as it was probable Cuba would soon be a portion of the United States. The owners of the American brig Mary Lowell, captured by the Spanish authorities a few weeks ago, are now in Washington, in order to lay before the State Department and the British Minister the particulars of the capture, and to ask their interposition to obtain redress.

The Senator and the Boot-Black.

In 1863 or 1864, about two o'clock A. M., I awoke and sat up on my birth to witness the excitement and bustle on the Allentown train of cars by the passengers at Harrisburg leaving for Baltimore. While observing the general scene a ludicrous one transpired, exhibiting the contrast between the higher and lower grades of society. A tall, slim-built looking gentleman, a national Senator from a small but sovereign State, was traversing between the births, and followed by a stout built young man, the boot-black who had modestly hinted for his fee; the Senator paid no attention to him; he applied again; the Senator gave a push, remarking he would not be annoyed so; the young man calmly, but with determined firmness, placed his arms across his neck and shoulders and held him down within a short distance of the floor, at will, like one kindly supporting a patient with a bleeding nose. He was released by the young man; explanations took place, the fee was settled, and the Senator departed. The Senator may have reflected, to soothe his wounded pride that the whole night scene, but few witnesses were present, and he was to leave, and American people are not liable properly to digest such incidents, but he most likely would resist the giving way to such a temptation which might be presented. He is a wealthy and useful citizen, but the moral may be learnt, that his young man's pecuniary interests were of as much account, if not more to him, than the Senator's were to him, and that a kind answer turneth away wrath, and a gentleman loses nothing, but indeed gains, by turning a kind ear on even the humble, yet to the most degraded in crime.

A.

IMPORTS at the Custom House for March were nearly thirty-five million dollars in gold value, an enormous increase over the same time in the previous two years. Less than half of the total was dry goods, while sugar, tea and coffee figured conspicuously. The stock in bond has increased nearly four millions, chiefly in groceries and general merchandise. Exports of produce have decreased in about the same proportion as the imports have increased.

THE veteran Thurlow Weed has returned to New York from Aiken, S. C., where he repaired in early winter to recruit his health. Though the salubrious surroundings of Aiken have proved beneficial to Mr. Weed, he is still in feeble health, and compelled to forego the pleasure of seeing most of his friends. His many friends will insist on his avoiding every manner of excitement, and remaining as quiet and secluded as possible.

IF Ohio has any more distinguished citizens who desire or expect appointments to foreign missions, Consulates chargeships, Territorial Governorships, or other offices, they are requested to forward their names immediately, as the places are being rapidly reduced and the intention is to overlook no one, or inflict disappointment on a single individual of that modest State.

HAS the *Legislative Record* been published during the session just ended? We make the inquiry for the reason that we have seen not a single copy, and have yet to find the man who has. If the publication is continued, what for, except to give the compiler a job?

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 17, 1869.

The week closes upon a more comfortable condition of the money market, both locally and at the principal financial centers of the country. Borrowers in good credit ought to have no difficulty in getting all needful accommodations from our various discount houses, at such rates as will comport more with their views than those which prevailed for the past month. From eight to twelve per cent. is about the range of prices for money on first class to moderately fair paper.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing house, for the week ending Saturday, April 17, 1869:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
April 12	$803,929 68	$87,459 65
April 13	641,429 21	64,429 21
April 14	669,291 98	91,051 76
April 15	857,185 82	87,185 82
April 16	579,879 31	105,188 80
April 17	422,151 25	52,686 74
Total	$3,467,165 68	$467,003 98

—The extraordinary pitch in the price of United States bonds during the past week has been the marked feature of the market. Jay Cooke & Co., in their circular, received by Messrs. McVay & Co., speaking of Friday's prices, say:

No London quotations of to-day have been received up to this hour, but we notice that the foreign houses are buyers of all kinds of shipping bonds, looking for a continued demand and higher prices. The higher price of gold and the firmness of exchange are favorable also to purchases for shipment. Gold has ranged between 132¾ and 133¾, and 133 was paid in the morning for the use of coin balances over night, which amount has been collected. The former sold at 117¾ and '24 at 120¾, this at 1 P. M. July '65s and '67s have reached the highest prices, the latter selling 10-40s sold at 106, 20's (5 currency) at 104½. The market is advancing without any special effort of dealers, who, being generally low in stock, if not absolutely bare, are interested in realizing their profits than in advancing prices beyond their reach. But the steady demand for foreign account is drawing the street bonds and marking up quotations.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
1881's, 6's	117¼	117¼
1867 5-20's	120¾	120¾
1864 5-20's	116	115¾
1865 5-20's old	115¾	115¾
1865 5-20's new	115	115
1867 5-20's	114¾	115
1868	114¾	115
10-40's	106¾	106
Gold	133¾	133¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	April 19.	Apr. 17.	Dec.
Gold	133¾	133¾	¾
U. S. 6's, 1881	117¾	117¾	
U. S. 5-20's, 1862	120¾	120¾	¾
U. S. 5-20's, 1864	115¾	115¾	
U. S. 5-20's, 1865	115	115	
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	115¾	115¾	¼
U. S. 5-20's, new issue, 1867	115¾	115¾	¼
U. S. 5-20's, new issue, 1868	114¾	115	¼

—Gold is active and higher. It is said that the supply of coin from the Treasury, against the May coupons, is not sufficient to interfere with any attempts to make gold scarce, and borrowers have again had to pay as high as 1-16 per cent. per day, the lowest rate being 3 per cent. for the use of currency. This circumstance has induced a certain amount of buying. The Senate's rejection of the Alabama protocol and the indorsement of Senator Sumner's position on the question is producing a certain effect upon the premium, as it is deemed likely to produce an unfriendly feeling between the two countries. It is not improbable, says the New York Commercial, that the advance in the loaning rates will cause a considerable amount of May coupons to be sent into the Treasury. The rebate upon the coupons, from now to May 1 would be equivalent to ½ per cent., and, if holders can see their way clear to making more than that upon the gold, they will naturally get their coupons cashed.

The gold movement for the week has not resulted in any improved position in the market. The withdrawals for custom duties for the last five days aggregate $1,849,000, and the shipments consisted of $442,000 from the payment of coupons and $410,000 from foreign bankers, showing a loss from the market of $825,000. This, however, is compensated by the arrival, this morning, of 5,200,000 francs by the steamer Atlantique.

—In the stock market there is a very active speculative movement, and generally at higher prices. The Vanderbilt stocks are again active, especially Hudson river and Harlem, the former selling up to 149¾, and the latter to 140. Michigan Southern has made an advance of 1 per cent.; there is a good deal of buying in the stock, and an idea that a share dividend of 10 per cent. will be made; the terms of consolidation with the Lake Shore Company, however, exclude the possibility of such a thing. Ohio and Mississippi is especially active, particularly concerning the stock being apparently large buyers.

Reading is strong at 100¾, advance, but apparently only in sympathy with the general firmness of the market. Northwestern is comparatively quiet, at about the latest figures of yesterday. Rumors are current that only 2 per cent. dividend will be declared on the common stock and 3 per cent. on the preferred, making the annual dividends respectively 7 per cent. and 10 per cent.; but these statements of the case are to be received with caution. The earnings continue to show a large increase over last year. The preferred stock has been absorbed to the extent of fully one-third by foreign investors, and purchases continue to be made on a liberal scale for shipment.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway stocks, Gold, etc. at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

April 19, 1869.	10	10:30	11	11:30	12	12:30	2	2:30	3	3:30	4	4:30
	A M	A M	A M	A M	M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M
N. Y. Central	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	145	145	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼	145¼
Hudson River	147¾	148	148	148	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼	148¼
Reading	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
Mich. Central					121¾	121¾						
Mich. Southern	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Illinois Central	141	141	141	141	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
Cleve. & Pitts.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Fort Wayne	122	122	122	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½	122½
Chic. & N. W.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Do preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Cleve. & Toledo		102										
Rock Island	127¾	127	127	127	128	128						
Tol. & Wabash		79¾	79¾	79¾	79	79						
Do preferred												
Chicago & Alton		141	141	141								
St. Paul		26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾						
Do preferred		40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾						
Pacific Mail		41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾						
W. U. Telegraph		36¾			36¾	36¾						
Adams Express					38½	38½						
Merch. U. Ex.		15			15	15						
American M.U.Ex.	36¾				36¾							
Wells, Fargo & Co.	31¾				31¾							
Gold	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	145¼	145¼		¼
Hudson River	147¾	148¼	¼	
Reading	99¾	99¾		
Mich. Central	120	121¾	1¾	
Mich. South	90¾	90¾		
Illinois Central	142	142		
Cleve. and Pitts.	91¾	91¾		
Fort Wayne	122½	122½		
Chicago and North.	83¾	84	¼	
Do preferred	96	96		
Cleve. and Toledo	98¾	98¾		
Rock Island	127¾	128	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	79¾	79¾		
Do preferred	103¾	79	¾	
Chicago and Alton	141	141		¼
St. Paul	26¾	26¾		
Do preferred	40¾	40¾		
Ohio and Miss	33½	33¾	¼	
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾		
Western U. Tel	36¾	36¾		
Adams Express	38½	38½		
Merch. U. Ex	15	15		
American M.U.Ex.	36¾	36¾		¼
Wells, Fargo & Co	31¾	32	¼	

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), deals in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks or bonds on regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, April 17, 1869.

During the past week trade generally has been pretty active, but there has been no material change to note in prices, except in a few minor articles of produce which will be duly noted below. Flour seems to have a firmer feeling with a very fair demand. A slight improvement is noticeable in grain, especially in corn and oats. Bacon, lard, etc., are moving off lively, and prices are rather weak.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices at which dealers are selling:

APPLES—Good to extra range in price from $6@9 bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Scarce with sales at $1@1 10 gallon in kegs and crocks.

BEANS—Market dull. We quote choice small at nominally $2 75@3 00 as to quality. Very few at the latter figure sold.

BUTTER—Market dull and declining under improved receipts. Good to choice table butter may be quoted at 30@35 ₱ lb, and 4 choice may be quoted at 40@45 ₱ lb. Common roll is dull at 25@30 ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Market dull and drooping; sales of fresh packed at 17@18 ₱ pound.

EGGS, Lard, Etc.—There is considerable activity, but prices are hardly as strong, and a decided decline may be noted. We quote small reduction may be noted. We quote small sales at 15@16c clear sides; 16@16½c sugar cured shoulders; 16½@16¾c sugar cured hams; 19@19½c plain hams 18@ 18½c breakfast bacon 19@19½c. Steamed lard in tierces 13½@13½c; in kegs 13½@14c; and lard in buckets 13½@14c. Mess pork per bbl $32.

LARD OIL—Market steady. Extra No. 1, while strained, may be quoted at $4 50, and No. 2 at $3 25@3 50.

HOMINY—We quote at $5 75@6 00 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Demand good with but a poor supply. We quote at 25@30 ₱ lb.

LIME—We quote Cleveland lime at $2 50 ₱ bbl, and white lime at $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MAPLE MOLASSES—Sales by the gallon jug at $1 90@1 75 each.

MAPLE SUGAR—Scarce and hardly quotable. Cultivated in barrels readily command 22@23 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen at 23@23½c, and Western Reserve at 22½c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Choice yellow onions commands $6 50@7 barrel, and other qualities from $4 00@ $ 25 ₱ barrel. Onion-sets sell at $6 75@7 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of peaches at 14c for quarters; 16c for mixed, and 18c for halves. Choice dried apples are scarce; choice brights readily command 10c, and common 12½@13c.

HAY—Demand fair. Loose pressed on the wharf commands $28 00@30 00, and tight pressed $23 00@25 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are, ₱ hundred, for bran, $1 10; for shipstuff, $1 30; for middlings, $1 90; for screenings, $1 00, and for Chop $1 60.

SEEDS—Season nearly over. Cloversead value from $6 75@6 25 ₱ bushel, and timothy seed from $3 50@3 75, and upwards. Flaxseed may be quoted at $2 45@2 50 ₱ bushel.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $2 85@3 and $4 90 @2 00 in a retail way.

FLOUR—Trade quite active and holders seem firmer, although prices are unchanged. We quote from store to good spring bakers, $6 50@7 00; choice spring barrels, $7 25@7 50, and in sacks $7 00 @7 25; winter wheat in barrels, $8 00@ $8 50, and in sacks $7 75@8 00; St. Louis (retail) $11 00. The following are the mill prices: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels, $9 00, and in sacks $9 00; doublextra in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; Pearl Mill family in barrels, $8 50, and in sacks $8 25; extra spring wheat brands in barrels $7 50, and in sacks $7 00. The Pittsburgh city mill prices are as follows: Choice white winter wheat flour, in bbls, $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; choice red winter wheat flour, in bbls, $7 75, and in sacks $7 25; choice spring wheat flour, in bbls, $7 50, and in sacks $7 25; rye flour, in bbl, $7 50.

CORN MEAL—Sales of kiln dried at 90c ₱ bush and common at 75@80c.

RYE MEAL—We quote at $7 00@7 25 ₱ bbl from store.

GRAIN—There is some improvement in grain, especially in corn and oats, still the market cannot be reported but as yet dull and quiet. Sale from first hands sell at 6c and from store at 67@68c ₱ bush. Ear corn is firm at 75@80c ₱ bush. Red and white wheat is dull and nominal at $1 45@1 50 ₱ bush. Rye is weak at $1 20@1 25. Barley in dull at $1 80 @1 90 ₱ bushel.

WHISKY—Demand fair. We quote highwines at 95c; Common rectified, $1 and proof rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn, $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25; old Monongahela, three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at their and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } MONDAY, April 19, 1869.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; and exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts Crude by river	Exports Crude by Central R. R.	Exports Refined by Central R. R.
Monday, April 12	3,850		1,938
Tuesday, April 13	5,751	879	1,947
Wednesday, April 14	2,894	499	918
Thursday, April 15	970	53	1,279
Friday, April 16	772	1,018	1,953
Saturday, April 17	1,229	221	273
Total for the week	13,826	1,772	6,130
Since Jan. 1st	177,369	17,876	65,972
To April 17	211,195	19,648	72,102
Same time in 1868	294,878	19,713	68,835

The market since our last was not an active one, as buyers manifest but little disposition to operate. The decline we noticed in Crude has been maintained. Refiners are very positive in the opinion that the present rate is not too high for the manufactured article, and that Refined must advance before they would be justified in paying the present rates for Crude. On the other hand Crude operators are not inclined to make further concessions in order to effect sales, and the result was a large falling off in business.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received	47,691	15,826

Being a falling off amounting to 31,865

The crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past five years were:

From January 1 to April 17, 1869	317,195
Same time in 1868	294,878
Same time in 1867	247,298
Same time in 1866	272,800
Same time in 1865	68,700

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of Refined east for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	678	1,772
Allegheny Valley	3,421	4,359
Total	4,099	7,902

Exports of refined oil east for the past two years from 1st May 1st to date:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Allegheny V. R.R.	68,805	72,102
Per Pennsylvania Central	10,717	19,648
Total	79,518	91,750

SALES.

The Crude and Refined sales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude bbls	35,000	22,200
Refined	14,500	20,000
Total	49,500	42,700

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The market on Saturday was a quiet one so far as relates to crude, as we did not learn of a single transaction. The tone, however, is unchanged. Holders were not disposed to sell spot below 16c.

REFINED OIL.—The market, as usual on Saturday, was a quiet one. Buyers were disposed to operate sparingly, and the opinion of day's prices were maintained. We can report the following sales of refined.

SALES OF REFINED.

3,000 bbls, April, May and June 33½c
2,000 bbls, April 33½c
500 bbls May 33½c

Oil Receipts per River and Rail,

D. Z. y	40	Kelsey	60
G. S. Thomas	180	Wesley, Wilson & Co.	32
	1,800		3,022

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 181 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Phila.

J. H. Long & Co. 222 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Hinson & Wagner, 50 bbls ref to W Blair & Son, Harrisburg.

McKelvy Bro. & Co. 104 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick, L & co. 234 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined ..... 897 bbls

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Hutchinson Oil Co. 317 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

J. H. Long & Co. 174 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro. Phila.

J. H. Long & Co. 226 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick, L & co. 234 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined ..... 1,208 bbls

PHILADELPHIA.

The receipts during the past week were of crude 6,960 bbls, and of refined 13,370 bbls. The exports for the week were 119,760 gals refined and 42,000 gals benzine. Total export since January 1st, 1869, 4,209,667 gals, against 6,793,641 gals same time in 1868.

The stock of petroleum on Friday last was as follows:

	Barels.
Point Breeze	21,827
Greenwich Point	4,307
Gibson's Point	3,009
Total	29,137

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, } SATURDAY EVENING, April 17, 1869.

CATTLE—The yards have been nearly full of cattle all week, and prices kept low, varying little throughout the week. If there was any odds, Monday was the best day in the week for sellers. Which it became known to-day that 80 car loads of cattle had just been shipped at Chicago by way of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to these yards, for the New York market on Friday, some holders looked very blue, and the market closed very dull and heavy. One firm took the start of the news, and sold quite a few car loads, to weigh on monday morning. This sale was made before the report of the number on the way was generally known. We quote common cattle as low as 6@6½c, and fair to good at 7@7½@8 00, and extra choice $8 25@8 50.

HOGS—Since Thursday last the receipts of hogs have been largely increased and prices have fallen off about 50c on all grades, and in fact this afternoon nothing could be had to buy, as buyers are holding off in expectations of a still lower decline on Monday, and sellers are holding on in the hope of realizing last Monday's prices, which does not seem probable, as there are coming from the West too many hogs for this season of the year, and prices must evidently go lower. The best hogs would hardly to-day command over $11 25 @11 50 per hundred, and from that on down to $10 50 for decent York hogs. The market closed very dull with more in the pens this evening than has been the case on Saturday for a long time.

SHEEP—There has been a rush of short sheep on the market all this week and they sold to-day fully 50c lower than they forepart of the week. We quote to-day common sheep at $3 25@ fair $5 00@5 50, and good $6 00@6 12 One lot of extra sheep, perhaps as good as any lot ever offered of the same size in these yards, were sold to-day by Jas. Chalfant, of Clanfield, Ohio, at $6 00 ₱ hundred. They averaged 241 pounds. We quote wool sheep common $4 00@6 00; decent $6 50@6 75, and good $7 00@ 7 50. At the close there were a good many remaining in the pens unsold, and prospects for Monday seem rather blue. If farmers and drovers would not rush their sheep in so fast, they would both fair better.

In order to accommodate the growing business at these yards, the company are erecting 60 additional covered pens and we learn that the rooves will be shingled. The yards seem large enough at present to accommodate the stock, both cattle and hogs, for a long ways, and if trade continues to grow as it has been doing, in a short time, the additional 60 pens, will hardly be sufficient.

SHIPMENTS.

The following report, furnished by J. H. Grey, jun., Esq., exhibits the shipments to eastern markets for the week ending April 17, 1869:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses
Monday	192	2,424	2,825	25
Tuesday	742	1,097	3,652	
Wednesday	717	1,417	3,777	30
Thursday	204	1,453	5,698	46
Friday	1,281	3,392	2,282	47
Saturday	510	1,410	2,985	23
Totals	2,748	13,248	20,720	213
For the week ending April 10	2,216	14,838	13,401	523
For the week ending April 3	2,269	10,847	12,845	493
For the week ending March 27	2,788	12,209	15,453	446

The sales of live stock each day during the past week were as follows:

Date.	Cattle, head.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, head.
Monday, April 12	300	1,953	1,947
Tuesday, April 13	200	1,129	4,254
Wednesday, April 14	125	745	6,109
Thursday, April 15	200	1,424	3,739
Friday, April 16	64	1,398	1,716
Saturday, April 17	1,229	962	229
Total for the week	2,118	7,291	17,003
Week ending April 10	1,407	7,442	12,387
Week ending April 3	977	6,363	8,993
Week ending March 27	698	9,225	12,778

SALES.

The sales reported as having taken place this week were as follows:

CATTLE.

Sold by.	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, J. & Co.	J. Martin	2	2,281	7 65
Holmes, L. & Co.	J. Martin	3	1,953	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	J. Blair	30	42,125	6 25
Holmes, L & Co.	J. Blair	6	5,975	7 50
Holmes, L & Co.	J. Martin	2	2,281	7 65
Holmes, L & Co.	Holmes & P.	18	19,503	7 00
Holmes, L & Co.	P. Brown	17	20,400	7 50
Holmes, L & Co.	P. Brown	14	20,900	7 50
Holmes, L & Co.	P. H. Muff	32	35,200	7 50
Holmes, L & Co.	S. H. Doud	32	36,000	7 75
Holmes, L & Co.	Holmes & P.	18	20,000	7 75
Holmes, L & Co.	P. Brown	1	1,390	7 75
Holmes, L & Co.	Rosenbrickler	31	34,950	7 75
Holmes, L & Co.	P. Brown		not weighed	7 75

SHEEP.

Sold by	Sold for.	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. Martin	J. M. Brown	3	3,225	6 75
C. Aull	Bresnahan & Co.	2	1,975	6 00
Hackett & I.	Beach & Bray	21	6,000	7 75
A. R. Beckett	P. Klements	3	1,050	6 00
J. Aull	J. Wagner	37	8,550	6 00
J. Aull	J. Moses	13	12,850	
S. Moses	J. Roth	3	975	
S. Thomas	J. Roth	1 H.	1,250	6 75
M. & D. Sheriff	W. Kelly	14	6,200	6 00
S. Thomas	J. Aull	2	2,000	6 00
S. Thomas	Rodgers &	2	2,000	6 00
J. Rohn	B. McGarvey	4	3,325	5 87
Hunter & Co.	Beardsley & Co.	20	20,000	6 75
J. W. Moderwell	M. Donald	3	3,775	7 00
J. W. Moderwell	Kelley & Co.	2	2,000	6 00
H. L. Eckles	W. Kelley	7 C	3,975	4 00
M. Silverlier	Bresnahan & Co.	31	34,925	7 00

Bought by. From whom. No. Weight. Price.

B. W. Gillett & Co.	Halloway & W.	91	121,440	$6 25
B. W. Gillett & Co.	Hornbacker	36	39,960	7 75
B. W. Gillett & Co.	Holmes, L & Co.	32	36,325	7 75
B. W. Gillett & Co.	Smith & Bros.	18	19,575	7 75
B. W. Gillett & Co.	Bradley & Co.	67	75,325	7 60
B. W. Gillett & Co.	Bradley & Co.	1 S	1,050	7 00
B. W. Gillett & Co.	Bradley & Co.	1 S	1,425	5 00
J. Donald	Holmes, L & Co.	1	1,390	7 75
S. Donald	Orr & Williams	15	12,950	5 75
S. Donald	Orr & Williams	31	34,950	7 75
S. Donald	Orr & Williams	1	1,060	4 50

Sold by. Sold to. No. Weight. Price.

Smith & Bine	B. W. Gillett & Co	17	2,000	$8 50
Smith & Bine	G. Fritz	33	42,160	8 00
Smith & Bine	J. Roth	16	1,725	7 75
Smith & Bine	J. Roth	1	1,475	6 00
Smith & Bine	J. Roth	1	1,050	6 00
Smith & Bine	Jones & Aull	2	2,250	7 00
Smith & Bine	Rodgers	2	2,000	6 00

Hedges & taylor had 12 cars cattle on sale, but all went East in first hands.

HOGS.

Seller.	Sold to	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes L & Co	J. Markin	2,301		$8 00
Holmes' L & Co	Fort S & Co	31	7,200	8 00
Holmes' L & Co	Stephenson	197	40,310	8 00
Holmes' L & Co	J. Cunningham	37	6,310	9 87
Holmes' L & Co	John Blair	92	24,250	11 25
Holmes' L & Co	Wormser	8	1,930	10 25
Holmes' L & Co	Cunningham	18	3,900	10 25
Holmes' L & Co	A Musser	10	2,340	11 25
Holmes' L & Co	Fox & Co	30	7,100	11 25
Holmes' L & Co	W. Young	5	1,350	7 00
Holmes' L & Co	W. Young	56	11,900	11 25
Holmes' L & Co	J. Bayless	21	5,200	10 50
Holmes' L & Co	S. F. James	10	1,870	11 25
Holmes' L & Co	Lafferty J McF	10	2,300	11 25
Holmes' L & Co	A. F Quick	31	4,080	10 62
Holmes' L & G	Brady, Jr. & Co	19	4,100	11 25
Holmes' L & G	Fort S & Co	94	12,400	11 20
Holmes' L & G	Fort S & Co	76	10,000	11 20
Holmes' L & G	Lori S & Co	165	39,400	11 10
Holmes' L & G	Fort S & Co	22	4,650	10 75
Holmes' L & G	J. V. Carnahan	90	25,460	10 46
Holmes' L & G	A. Musser	10	22,500	11 25
Holmes' L & G	Fox & Co	97	10,980	9 57
Holmes' L & G	J. Layton	20	4,200	10 50
W. Newport	Orr & Williams	72	11,380	10 30
Imhoff & Co	Orr & Williams	128	28,800	11 50
Gilchrist	Orr & Williams	112	26,880	11 50
W. Hedges	Brady, Jr. & Co	19	4,560	11 25
W. Hedges	Orr & Williams	62	13,950	11 25
Wm Hedges	Lori S & Co	165	39,600	11 10
Wm Hedges	Fort S & Co	22	4,950	11 25
Wm Hedges	J. V. Carnahan	90	25,460	10 46
Wm Hedges	A. F. Quick	31	4,080	10 62
Wm Hedges	Hedges & Taylor	41	7,370	10 25
Wm Hedges	Hedges & T.	117	25,506	10 25
Wm Hedges	Gregg & J.	359	62,420	10 70
Wm Hedges	Voetter & R.	45	12,960	10 80
Wm Hedges	Bradley & Co.	126	27,810	10 50
Wm Hedges	T. Robinson	128	28,160	10 50
Wm Hedges	Voetter & R.	11	2,695	10 60
Wm Hedges	S. S. Keyser	117	25,740	10 50
Wm Hedges	Holmes, L & Co.	76	11,410	9 75
Wm Hedges	Smith & Bine	14	2,940	10 50
Wm Hedges	Smith & Bine	114	23,880	9 75
Wm Hedges	Holmes, L & Co.	55	10,450	9 50
Wm Hedges	Voetter & R.	40	6,200	10 00
Wm Hedges	Orr & Williams	45	11,160	10 50
Wm Hedges	Holmes, L & Co.	155	24,800	9 60
Imhoff & Co	Holmes, L & Co.	198	25,700	9 50
Imhoff & Co	Holmes, L & Co.	200	21,100	10 50
Imhoff & Co	J. Hedges	70	14,000	10 00
Imhoff & Co	W. Phillips	95	22,040	11 25
Imhoff & Co	Holmes, L.	71	8,020	11 25
Imhoff & Co	Holmes & L.	10	2,030	11 25
Imhoff & Co	Brady & Co.	17	4,250	11 25
Imhoff & Co	Orr & Williams	17	4,050	11 40
Imhoff & Co	Orr & Williams	31	7,440	11 40
Imhoff & Co	Orr & Williams	111	24,790	11 40
Imhoff & Co	Orr & Williams	31	7,440	11 40
Imhoff & Co	W. M Selden	195	24,120	11 40
Imhoff & Co	W. M selden	71	17,040	11 50
Imhoff & Co	J. Neely	168	37,900	10 55

At Chicago.

Imhoff & Co	I. Montgomery	199	47,940	10 90
Imhoff & Co	I. Montgomery	96	22,250	10 80

Seller. Sold to. No. cwt. Price.

Smith & Bine	J. Rhodes	31	2,200	9 50
Smith & Bine	W. Hedges	31	2,200	10 30
Smith & Bine	W. Hedges	144	23,880	9 75
Smith & Bine	H. Jackson & Co.	79	5,600	9 75
W. Hedges	H. Jackson & Co.	79	5,600	9 75
W. Hedges	M. Dawson	74	13,450	10 50
Hedges & Taylor	W. Hedges	117	25,506	10 25
Hedges & Taylor	Crouse, K & M	92	12,180	11 50
Hedges & Taylor	Wm Nye	195	24,120	11 40
Hedges & Taylor	Yoter & B	127	22,450	10 25
Hedges & Taylor	W. Hedges	41	7,370	10 25

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 17, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Easy at par buying and ¼ premium selling.

FLOUR—In fair demand; spring extras $4 50@5 00, Western $5 00@5 50, and winter extra $5 50@6 00 for No. 2; $6 00@6 50 for No. 1; $6 75@7 00 for XX; $7 00@7 50 for XXX; $8 00@8 50 for White Wheat XX; $9 00@9 50 for XXX; $10 00@11 00 for family brands.

CORN—Dull; sales of No. 1 at 55@55½c; new 44 @45c, closing at 45@45½c new.

OATS—More active, and 1@2c lower; sales at 35@ 35½, closing at 32½c.

RYE—Quiet and nominal, closing with buyers at $1 14 @1 15 for No. 1 fresh receipts.

BARLEY—Quiet and nominal, closing with sellers at $1 65.

PROVISIONS—Dull but firm, with sellers at 30c, and buyers at 25c.

WHISKY—New Orleans molasses $1@1 05. Sugar 14@15½c for common to choice.

PORK—Dull and lower; New Orleans nominal at $30 50 cash, seller last half of May. Lard quiet at 17½@18c. Bulk meats dull and lower; sales of shoulders at 14c; short rib sides at 16½c; clear sides 16¾@16¾c. Lard, 15c. Bacon, shoulders, 16c; clear sides, 18½@ 19c, without

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

Treated His Friends.

On Saturday morning James Reilly and another man, name unknown, visited the saloon of Frank Buennecke on Penn street, and had a drink together, which was paid for. Shortly afterwards they drank again, and again, and the third time calling up three or four present the bar-room, treated them also. This was not paid for, and the proprietor requested Reilly to settle and would settle again, and he replied near by and would settle again, and called Mr. Buennecke to the door to show him where he lived. Arrived there, he struck the saloon keeper, knocking him down, and his companion proceeded to pummel him. A man in the saloon named Brown ran to Mr. Buennecke's assistance, when Reilly struck him a violent blow on the chin, cutting his lower lip severely. Officer Anderson arrested Reilly, but the other fellow succeeded in escaping. At four o'clock Reilly had a hearing, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was fined ten dollars and costs, which he paid and was released.

Scene in a Photograph Gallery.

Eliza McNutt, who for the past twenty years has led a vagrant life in this city, was arrested and locked up on Saturday for disorderly conduct. It seems that for some time past Eliza has had a presentiment that her days on this terrestrial sphere were numbered, and on Saturday, having imbibed considerable whisky, this fact was forcibly brought to her mind, and in order to perpetuate her memory, she resolved to have some pictures taken. Accordingly she visited a photograph gallery on Fifth avenue, where she informed the artist in charge of the purpose of her visit. Seeing that she was drunk he ordered her to leave, but she refused to do so and proceeded to take her own picture. She was then seized and taken to the door and delivered into custody of officer Irwin, who conveyed her to the lock-up. At the latter place she was in a cell and during the night was casting bitter reflections on all instrumental in affecting her arrest. Sunday morning she was sent to jail for thirty days.

Steamboat Engineer Missing.

The Steubenville *Intelligencer*, of Saturday (the 17th inst.), says, "John A. Prosper, Engineer of the United States Engineer steamer Tidioute, returning up the river to Pittsburgh, it is supposed fell off the steamer and was drowned. The accident happened yesterday morning about half past five o'clock. It appears he was oiling the wheel at the time, but it is not certainly known how the accident happened as his disappearance was not noticed until the steam safety valve began to blow off. In the meantime the water having got below the gauge cocks, and having no other engineer aboard, the steamer was landed at Mouth. A skiff party which went down eight miles could see nothing of the unfortunate man, and being unable to swim it is supposed that he must have been drowned." Mr. Prosper leaves a widow and two children now residing in Allegheny City.

The Great Oil Conflagration.

The great oil fire at Forsythe Bros. oil refinery in the Eighteenth ward, is now nearly over, the six thousand barrel tank of refined oil being almost burned out. There has been no spread of the flames since this tank caught fire, and it is not probable there will be. The five acres of ground on which the works and tanks stood, presents a most desolate appearance, and the scene of the conflagration was visited by thousands of people yesterday, the street cars being crowded the greater portion of the day, and vehicles of every description brought into use. The firemen returned to the city yesterday and their services will probably not be again needed at the fire. There was little to be seen except the ruined tanks piles of scoops, and the ruins of the buildings destroyed. No definite information has yet been obtained as to the identity of the person who was burned to death in the stable on Wednesday morning.

Emigrants Arrested.

Officer Charles Havis of the Union Depot police, arrested two young Irishmen on Saturday morning at the Union Depot for drunkenness. They came in on the emigrant train of the Pennsylvania railroad, fresh from Ireland, and while waiting here for the departure of the train West, they became hilarious. One of them was so drunk that he had to be hauled to the lock-up in a wagon. They had with them a dilapidated instrument which they called a flute, and on this they discoursed some excellent music while confined in the City Hotel. It was only excellent to themselves, however, and fell with anything but on the ears of those having business to transact in the locality. They said they had never been arrested in Ireland for drunkenness, and vowed that they would not touch a drop of the "crathur" again until they arrived at the end of their journey.

The Fire at the House of Refuge—Further Particulars.

It was stated in the COMMERCIAL on Saturday, that the Cooper shop and Whip factory at the House of Refuge had been destroyed. It appears that the first story which was occupied as a Cooper shop was under the control of Messrs. E. T. Kennedy & Co., of the Pearl Mills. The loss of the firm is estimated at about $1,500. The loss of Messrs. Weaver, Barshell & Co., who occupied the Whip factory, is estimated at $2,500, principally finished work. The building cost upwards of $12,000 but this is fully covered by insurance.

ACCIDENT AT DINSMORE TUNNEL.—On Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, Superintendent Card, of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, telegraphed from Dennison, Ohio, that an accident had occurred at Dinsmore tunnel, about twenty-nine miles west of Pittsburgh, a portion of the arch near the center of the tunnel giving away and falling upon the track, thereby obstructing the same. Several trains were due both ways about the time and a delay of course detained. The obstruction was removed in a few hours, and trains again and were running as usual from that time.

PAID WELL FOR THEIR AMUSEMENT.—On Saturday night, four young men were in Lafferty's saloon, corner of First avenue and Grant street, and during the evening a quarrel ensued between them. The police interfered to preserve order and were compelled to arrest two of the party, Patrick Stenger and Richard Lavey, by name. John Lange and Patrick Meskill interfered and attempted to rescue their companions, and Lang even went so far as to strike one of the officers. Assistance was procured and the entire party arrested. On Sunday morning Lang was fined twenty-five dollars and costs, and the other ten dollars and costs each. They paid the sum of sixty-eight dollars and sixty cents for their fun.

WANTED FAIR PLAY, AND GOT IT.—On Saturday evening James Eagan and William Thompson became involved in a difficulty in a saloon in the Twelfth ward. Several persons in the saloon attempted to separate the combatants, when Patrick Best stepped up, and drawing a large butcher knife, commanded that "fair play" be shown. The police were called and Eagan and Best arrested. Thompson escaped. While Alderman Lamb was progressing on Sunday morning, Thompson appeared as a spectator, and finally becoming known he was arrested, and in default of a fine of $20 sent to jail for twenty days. Best paid a fine of $20 and $10 costs and was released.

CHURCH FAIRS.—A fair is now being held at Behrost's Hall, Sandusky street, Allegheny, for the benefit of St. Peter's Church. A horse for the most popular Councilman; an easy chair for the most popular Alderman; an elegant revolver for the most efficient Police Officer, and a gold watch for the most popular Railroad Conductor are being voted for.

A fair is also being held for the benefit of St. Agnes' Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Grant street, and it seems to be well attended.

SUNDAY AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—There was quite a lively time at the Mayor's office on Sunday morning, thirty-eight individuals being registered on the watchhouse docket for examination when the Courtassembled. Twenty-one of the offenders paid the fines imposed, two were discharged and fifteen committed for periods varying from twenty-four hours to thirty days.

ALLEGED FORGERY.—James Drummond was committed to jail by Alderman Taylor on Saturday, on an information for forgery, preferred by his brother Thomas Drummond, who charged him with forging his signature to a check for $100 on the Merchants' National Bank of the old Fifth ward. He will have a hearing on next Saturday.

AN INSANE MAN.—Charles Eichenlott, an insane man, was arrested by the Mayor's police on Fifth avenue on Saturday evening, and placed in the lock-up. He is a tobacconist by occupation, and is said to be very violent at times. If he has no friends in this city, he will probably be sent to the city farm to-day.

LOAFERS FINED.—Four young men were arrested by the Allegheny police for loafing in front of the Catholic Church on Liberty street, Allegheny, before the morning services yesterday. They were each fined one dollar and a half and costs, which they paid and were released.

ARRESTED ON A BAIL PIECE.—Frank Onstadt, was arrested by officer Peter Dressler, of the Mayor's police, on Saturday, on a bail piece, and lodged in jail. The defendant is charged with ill-treating his wife. The parties resided in one of the adjoining townships.

POSTMASTER AT BIRMINGHAM.—Phillip Hoerr, the newly appointed Postmaster at Buchanan Postoffice, Birmingham, will enter upon the duties of the position to-day. It is the design of Mr. Hoerr to shortly remove the office to more commodious apartments.

NEW LOCOMOTIVES.—Five new locomotives, numbered respectively 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91, and built at the Grant Works, Patterson, New Jersey, arrived by the Pennsylvania railroad on Saturday. They are intended for the Pacific Railroad Company.

THE NICOLSON PAVEMENT.—The Street Committee have resolved to have the Nicolson pavement placed on Fifth avenue from Ross to Dinwiddie street, and on Smithfield street from the Monongahela river to Liberty street, and ordinances will be presented at the next meeting of Councils authorizing the same.

PERSONAL.—David M. Watt, Esq., chief clerk to the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Robert Pitcairn, Esq., returned home on Saturday last, having completed his wedding tour. He came from the West.

OPEN FOR TRAVEL.—Charlotte street, in the Fifteenth ward, is now open for travel, the paving having been inspected and found entirely satisfactory, on Saturday last, by the Street Commissioners.

DISORDERLY AT A FAIR.—Three young men were arrested for acting in a boisterous and unbecoming manner at the fair held in Liberty Hall, East Liberty, on Saturday night. Sunday morning they were fined five dollars and costs each.

OBITUARY.—Rev. Joseph McKee, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at West Newton, died at that place about six o'clock Sunday morning. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him.

RESIGNED BUSINESS.—Joseph A. Butler, Esq., who lately resigned the position of Chief of Police, will hereafter be found at 118 Wylie street, were he has opened an Alderman's office.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.—Thirteen drunks and disorderlies were furnished with commitments the County Jail yesterday. The most of them will have to remain from ten to thirty days.

COMMON CASES.—There were only four common cases before Mayor Brush, of Allegheny, yesterday, while there were more than six times that number before Mayor Brush.

THE GREAT OIL FIRE.

How the Steamers Were Supplied With Water—An Invaluable Steam Pump and Fire Engine.

In our notices of the great oil fire at the refinery of Messrs. Forsythe Bros, in the Eighteenth ward last week, we frequently referred to the fact that the steam engines were supplied with water from the condensing tanks of the Eclipse Works, Dr. H. W. C. Tweddle, proprietor, which adjoined. Not a single drop of water could have been available, but for the aid of Dr. Tweddle, and we now propose to give our readers an idea of how he was enabled to afford such invaluable aid. The volume is a fall of perhaps forty feet, nearly perpendicular, and then a level beach to the water's edge of perhaps fifty feet distance, which would have rendered it impossible for engines to have got to the river to procure water, and had no such means, already described, been at hand, the destruction of property must have been immense.

This pump then raised the water into the tanks described from the time the fire broke out until the steamers could get to work and a one time it is said it would have supplied seven fire engines. It is considered by all, the best pump in the Allegheny River, and one which a fact is of the greatest importance to every owner of works and refineries, we propose giving a brief description of some of its qualities over all other pumps yet brought out.

They range in size from No. 2 to 12, all others above this size having to be made to order. No. 2 will raise eight gallons per minute, and No. 12 thirteen hundred and eighty-four inches stroke, making sixty revolutions and raising one thousand gallons per minute, running at its ordinary capacity. On the occasion of the fire, however, there was no restraint on the pump, and the volume of water raised greatly exceeded one thousand gallons per minute. Had it not been in use an incalculable amount of property in imminent danger would certainly have been swept away in the fiery element. Then, as regards the pump itself it has the following qualities:

First. It was built to overcome all disadvantages that have occurred in all other steam pumps now in the market. The patent "ball-and-valve" applied to this pump is the only balance valve made, as it can be moved as easily at 150 lbs pressure as at 5 lbs.

Second. The throttle valve alone controls the pump which can be started and stopped at pleasure. It requires less steam to run it than any other pump now extant, and its simplicity and cheapness will also recommend it. Any person can pack and keep the pump in order, not having to procure metallic rings for packing when worn out.

Third—The valve pipe is full size of the suction pipe, consequently the fluid is not crowded at the openings, and cannot choke with sticks, twings or weeds, as is the case with all other pumps; also, if the valves wear, they can be turned or reversed, and then a new set of valves will be had. They can be taken out and replaced in a moment.

Another point is, that it will lift fluid of any kind, higher, by vacuum, and more of it, with less steam, than any other pump known, and notwithstanding as before stated, comes cheaper than any other steam pump manufactured. These pumps are now in use in many places, and of one especially, located at Petroleum Center, we wish to say a word. This pump forces a stream of water a distance of 1,600 feet horizontally, over an elevation of about 400 feet, to supply oil wells that could not be worked until after the pump mentioned was erected. Two months ago, during a rise in the river, one of these pumps was entirely submerged in the water, yet notwithstanding it was afterwards started without the loss of a minute's difference.

Such are the merits of the pumps, not merely from the arguments of those engaged in their manufacture, but from the statements of those using them, among them none more forcible than the working of the Eclipse Works pump during the late fire, from which we have already spoken of. Messrs. Phillips & Cluley, No. 110 Water street and 142 First avenue, Pittsburgh, manufacture these pumps exclusively, and those desiring such an article should call and examine them. Proprietors of refineries and other extensive buildings, if they would put examine the pump, would not hesitate a moment to procure one. Dr. Tweddle's neighbors been supplied with a similar pump on the destruction to property might not have been so great.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, April 17th, 1869:

James A. Crawford to Peter Bachland, September 14, 1867; lot on Joseph street, Birmingham, 20 by 60 feet. $825

Patrick Smith to William Wilson, April 12, 1869; lot on Enoch street, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, 24 by 110 feet. 2,000

George Farscht to Mary Klein, March 30, 1869; lot on Union avenue, Allegheny, 24 by 150 feet. 900

Lewis McClelland to Elias Grimes, December 25, 1868; lot on Mount Washington streets, Sewickley, 50 by 95 feet. 80

Mordecai Flowers to Wm. Jackson, April 1, 1869; tract of land in Plum township, containing 91 acres and 30 perches, with buildings. 5,500

Wm. L. Wallace to John W. Simpson, February 17, 1865; lot on Fourth, Fifth and Beaver streets, Second ward, Allegheny, 30 by 60 feet. 3,900

Henry Mayer to Henry Eversman, April 1, 1869; lot on Duncan street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, 20 by 70 feet. 1,500

Conrad Van Buren to Catherine Dingall, April 16, 1869; lot on Pine street, Pittsburgh, 50 by 60 feet. 1,500

Robert Dickson to John Dickson, March 16, 1869; tract of ground in Wilkins township, 16 by 37 perches. 6,000

Margaret Hartnagle to Philip J. Miller, March 25, 1869; lot on Fourth street, Buena Vista, Elizabeth township, 120 by 120 feet. 300

Emily Greenawalt to Margaret Hoobaugh, September 23, 1868; lot in Buena Vista, 120 by 120 feet. 150

John Jamison, Jr., to James Riley, November 2, 1868; lot on Rellefontaine street, Pittsburgh, 25 by 60 feet. 750

James Riley to Samuel P. Patterson, April 15, 1869; lot above described, with buildings. 1,500

John Bell to John Frich, November 16, 1868; lot in Wenston township, 40 by 127 feet. 525

Wm. M. Negley to Philip Degenhart, March 10, 1869; lot in Negley's plan, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh, 23 by 105 feet. 300

Jas. Evans, Administrator, to Margaret Dougherty, April 5, 1869; lot on Water's Lane, borough of McKeesport, 60 by 139 feet. 500

Geo. Hebeisen to Charles Meyers, April 13, 1869; two lots on Overhill street, Seventh ward, Allegheny, one 30 by 100 feet. 500

Thos. D. Pollock to Eliza Ann Wilson, October 23, 1868; tract of land in Jefferson township, containing 16 acres and 159 perches. 1,020

MORTGAGES.

Thirteen mortgages were filed for record on Saturday.

Aquatic Items.

With the approach of the season for aquatic sports, the members of the boating fraternity are making arrangements for contests. The first match announced thus far was made on Saturday between P. Brodbeck, of Lake McKee, and Harry Sweitzer, of the Chambers Club. The race will take place upon the upper Monongahela course, on the 18th of May; distance five miles, for a purse of one hundred dollars.

George Verner of the McKee Club, challenges Harry Sweitzer, of the Chambers, to row a single scull race on the upper Monongahela course; distance three miles, 17th of May; stakes one hundred dollars, twenty-five dollars forfeit to be left at Shaffer's Sheridan House.

EATING AN EXTRAORDINARILY SPICED JUMBLE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.—Yesterday morning a gentleman who was passing down Ross street, near Fifth avenue, observed a spiced jumble on the sidewalk, and picking it up its tempting appearance was too much for him and he commenced eating it. Immediately after he was taken very ill and proceeded to Dr. Morgan's drug store where the balance of the jumble was examined and found to contain a quantity of arsenic. The proper remedies were supplied and the unfortunate man was afforded relief, and at latest accounts was in a fair way to recovery. How the poisoned jumble happened to be upon the street is a mystery.

THE AMERICAN BANK.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the American Bank, of this city, held at their banking house, No. 80 Fourth avenue, the following officers were elected: John Floyd, President; William Floyd, Cashier; James W. Arrott, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Charles B. Leech, James Kelly, Thomas M. Marshall, Wm. H. Shannon, Wm. Floyd, John Floyd, Directors. This bank starts under the most favorable auspices, and the names of the officers and directors command the full confidence and patronage of the public. See card in another column.

ANDY JOHNSON IN THE LOCK-UP.—An intoxicated individual, supported by two policemen, was brought into the lock-up yesterday afternoon, and when asked for his name told Captain Graham that it was Abraham Lincoln. He was told there must be some mistake about his name, and he replied if that wasn't his name, it was most certainly, and assuredly Andy Johnson. He was placed in a cell and will be obliged to make his appearance before the Mayor this morning.

PRECOCIOUS YOUTHS.—A number of boys aged from twelve to fifteen years, by some means or other became intoxicated yesterday, and entered the house of an old lady on Etna street while she was absent, and raising the window called police until an officer made his appearance and then commenced blackguarding him, using the vilest of language. The officer succeeded in arresting one of the boys, but the others made their escape. The boy who was captured gave his name as John O'Brien, Jr. He was taken to the lock-up and his case will be brought before the Mayor this day. He declines to tell where he obtained his liquor.

STORE BURGLARIZED.—Some time during Saturday night the store of Wm. B. Lupkins & Co., on Penn street, between Wayne and Canal streets, was entered by burglars and sixty dollars in money stolen from the office. A number of checks, drafts and insurance policies, which will be of no use to the burglars, were also taken. The thieves forced open a window by means of a crowbar, which they obtained from an adjoining marble yard, and so gained an entrance to the building.

BURGLARY.—At an early hour on Saturday morning the grocery store of Mr. Shaffer, corner of Chestnut street and River avenue, Fourth ward, Allegheny, was entered by some thieves who cut a hole in a door in the rear of the building and the money drawer was robbed of sixteen dollars in currency and nickles. Two boys were arrested by the Allegheny police on suspicion, but there being no evidence against them they were discharged.

A FEARFUL FALL.—A printer, while in an intoxicated condition, fell out of the third story of his boarding house, on Second avenue, Saturday night, and struck a large tub. The shoulder of the printer was dislocated, but he will undoubtedly recover soon. The tub was smashed to atoms, and is past all hopes of repair.

SPRING WEATHER.—The weather for the past few days has been delightful, and the work of the farm and garden has been commenced in earnest. Owing to the continued cold weather, both plowing and planting have been long delayed, and farmers and gardeners will find their work crowding upon them for a fortnight to come.

EXTENSION OF GAS PIPE.—The extension of the gas pipes along Smaliman street, Twelfth ward, will be begun shortly. The pipe was being delivered on Saturday morning.

NO INFORMATIONS.—No criminal informations were taken at the Mayor's office on Saturday or Sunday.

BENCH WARRANT.—John Lafever was committed to jail on Saturday on a bench warrant issued at the instance of Owen Corcoran.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Sentences on Saturday—The Case of Frees and Johnston—Trial Lists for To-Day.

Criminal Court—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The following business was transacted in this Court on Saturday:

SENTENCES.

David Auday, who plead guilty to a charge of committing a felonious assault and battery upon John Carroll, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of five years in the Western Penitentiary.

Jacob Swartz, proprietor of a beer hall in East Liberty, who was convicted of selling liquor to minors and keeping a gambling house, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty dollars and costs on the first charge, and a fine of fifty dollars and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the county jail.

Christian Mueller was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days for selling liquor on Sunday.

RELEASED.

C. R. Donaldson, who has been confined in jail for several months past on a charge of larceny by bailee was released on his own recognizance, the prosecutrix failing to appear.

THE CASE OF FREES AND JOHNSTON.

The case of Wash. Frees and Richard Johnston, alias Lawrence, who were committed to jail by Mayor Brush on Thursday, for ninety days as common thieves, was brought before Court Saturday, on a writ of habeas corpus. John Coyle, Esq., counsel for the defendants, claimed that there was not sufficient grounds to justify their detention. Several witnesses were called, and the Court concluded that there was sufficient evidence to justify the action of the Mayor, and the defendants were remanded to jail.

INTERPRETER SWORN.

E. J. Krehan, newly criminal court interpreter, was duly sworn and qualified.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The usual Saturday business was transacted in this Court, but no cases of public interest were taken up.

TRIAL LIST.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

No. 71. Campbell vs. Laum.
No. 36. Sallesbery vs. Hagerman et al.
No. 5. Murphy vs. Spronl's administrators.
No. 59. Conner vs. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.
No. 82. McElroy, Dickson & Co. vs Knapp.
No. 68. Hinneman vs. Monongahela Valley Coal Company.
No. 85. Irwin vs. Bleakley.
No. 90. Young vs. Line's Line of steamers of the Monongahela river.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

In the case of Barclay vs. Dennison, action in ejectment, previously reported, the jury, on Saturday, rendered a general verdict, subject to the opinion of Court, on question of law reserved.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the Common Pleas trial list for to-day:

No. 2. (January) Aull vs. Wain.
No. 3. Powell vs. Little.
No. 4. Conkle & Co. vs. Haigh.
No. 12. Hagerman vs. Kratz.
No. 14. Wilson vs. Franklin.
No. 15. Franklin vs. Wilson et al.
No. 17. Gibbs vs. Hatz.
No. 20. Carter vs. Carson, Darlington & Co.
No. 23. Blume vs. Sattler.
No. 24. Sheenan vs. Schaderman.
No. 26. Arbvtinot vs. Lanahan.
No. 28. Johns et al. vs. Bissell.
No. 29. O'Neil et al. vs. Shaw.
No. 30. Sattler & Bollans vs. Howard.
No. 31. Adams vs. Lipp.
No. 3. (December) Hagerman & Snyder vs. City of Pittsburgh.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Last Monday a man named David Young arrived in Wheeling with his wife and two children, from Uniontown, Pa. On Tuesday he left his boarding house to go out, and has not since been seen. His wife and children, since which time nothing has been heard of him. His strange and mysterious disappearance has caused his family the intensest alarm and grief. Mrs. Young fears that he is dead. He is about five feet six in height, heavy built and of dark complexion. Three fingers of his left hand are off at the second joint. Any information in regard to him will be thankfully received by his distressed wife.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A man named Michael Hanney was fatally injured at Jones & Laughlin's coal works in Brownstown, on Friday last. It appears that he was at work assisting in running the coal cars up and down the incline, when, by some means or other, one of the cars became detached and struck him, inflicting severe internal injuries, from the effects of which he died yesterday. Coroner Clawson was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

THE COURT HOUSE IMPOVEMENT.—The work of grading the grounds for the Court House improvement is being pushed forward. The sidewalk leading from Fifth avenue to the front wall was completed on Saturday.

MAYOR'S OFFICE RECEIPTS.—The receipts of fines and costs at the Mayor's office on Sunday morning aggregated $178 49, of which $128 were fines and $50 40 costs.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—G. T. Oliver has been appointed Notary Public vice James Onslow, whose term has expired. James S. McKelvey has declined his commission as Notary public.

TROY HILL.—Lager beer flowed freely on Troy Hill on Saturday, and the police force will be are said to have visited the beer gardens in that locality.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Two new candidates for public favor will make their appearance at the Opera House this evening, in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Meredith, popular artists in the Eastern cities. Mr. Watkins is an excellent comedian, and Mrs. Watkins a very pleasing actress and vocalist. The play for this evening is of the romantic character and is entitled "The Maiden's Choice, or Under Two Flags." We bespeak for the new comers a large audience this evening.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—The great popularity of James Taylor, the London Comique, has warranted the re-engagement, which will commence and as his engagement will be short, J. W. McAndrews and the favorite company remain over. To-morrow evening, Sam. Colby and all his pupils, Dan and Eddie will appear.

MUSEUM.—Prof. Preston has his educated dogs and the Humpty Dumpty family continue to be great attractions at the Museum. They will perform during the day and evening as usual.

An Absolute Safeguard.

Invalids, broken down in health and spirits by Chronic Dyspepsia, or suffering from the terrible exhaustion which follows the attacks of acute disease, the testimony of thousands who have been raised as by a miracle from a similar state of prostration by HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, is the most conclusive that they by the same means *you too* may be strengthened and restored. But to those who stand in peril of epidemics, to all who, by reason of exposure, privations, and unwholesome climate or unhealthy pursuits, may at any moment be stricken down, this paragraph is most *particularly* and *emphatically* addressed. You, perhaps, have been situated, or profited an absolute safeguard against the danger that menaces you. Tone and regulate the system with this harmless medicine and you are safe. Alternative, you will be forewarned against the malladies whose seeds float around you in the air unseen. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not only a standard remedy, but are known throughout the United States, but they are accredited by the certificates of the most distinguished citizens of the Union, to the people of all other lands, in Canada, the West Indies, they are gradually taking the place of all other stomachics, whether native or foreign, and as surely as truth is progressive and demonstration undoubted, they will eventually supersede every other Invigorant and Restorative now employed in medicinal practice.

If you Want Cheap Goods.

Attend the auction sales at Macrum & Carlisle's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. Sales to-day at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M.

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Perro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus nourishes the nervous system, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thus curing Dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all Druggists. M*

Great Sacrifice of Goods

At the auction sales at Macrum and Carlisle's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. Sales to-day at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M.

Valuable Liberty Street Property at Auction.

The warehouse, No. 215 Liberty street, opposite Sixth avenue, is advertised for sale on Friday next. Business men and capitalists will find bills of particulars, &c., in advertisement on Fourth page, by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches" having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

eod REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mrs. Barclay.

Of Chicago, will give another series of lectures to the ladies on "How to Get Health, and How to Keep It," beginning this afternoon at four o'clock, promptly, in the Sixth U. P. Church, (Dr. A. D. Clarke,) in Allegheny City, formerly known as Manchester. The lecture this afternoon, April 19th, is free.

Great Sacrifice of Goods.

At the auction sale of Macrum & Carlisle, No. 29 Fifth avenue. Sales to-day at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M.

Trunks! Trunks!!

Trunks manufactured at the Freeman Trunk Factory, No. 104 Wood street, are the best and cheapest in the city.

Remember

The great auction sales at No. 29 Fifth avenue, of Trimmings, Lace Goods and Notions, of Macrum & Carlisle this morning and afternoon.

Fine Traveling Satchels.

A large and elegant assortment of Ladies' and Gent's Traveling Satchels, at Leibler's, No. 104 Wood street.

The Rush Continues

At the auction sales at Macrum & Carlisles' No. 29 Fifth avenue. Sales to-day at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M.

Large Stock of Clothing FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOTHING (about $10,000 worth), and a large assortment of

HATS, CAPS AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Just received from the East, is offered for sale cheap at the Store of

JOHN F. WALTERS,

On the North side of Carson, between Joseph and John streets, East Birmingham.

SEED SWEET POTATOES,

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Requiring the Attention

Of Every One the Moment the First Symptoms of it are Discovered, it is

CATARRH

For, by neglecting it, it will bring on DEAFNESS, and a host of other maladies, not unfrequently ending in

CONSUMPTION.

In the letter of Rev. Mr. A. H. WATERS, annexed, it will be found that it produced POLYPUS in both nostrils, thus obstructing respiration, and consequently necessitating the air, impure and cold, to be drawn directly into the Lungs, which, sooner or later, would have produced Consumption, but for the timely aid of

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Who successfully removed them. If you have to hawk and scrape in the morning, to clear your throat; if you have discharges, whether hard lumps or soft, yellow matter, whether inodorous or offensive, remember you are affected with Catarrh, which, unless it is removed, will pass beyond the reach of human skill.

Statement of Mr. J. F. Diffenbacher.

PUBLISHER PITTSBURGH RAILROAD GUIDE.

From personal experience, I can most cordially recommend Dr. Lighthill's treatment for the Catarrh as being painless, efficacious, and one which is permanently beneficial in its results.

This statement is made for the benefit of those similarly affected, and not by solicitation of Dr. Lighthill.

J. F. DIFFENBACHER.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1868.

Further Testimony of Catarrh Cure.

GENTLEMEN—Language is inadequate to express my gratitude "at your unparalleled success" in the treatment of my case. I REV. A. H. WATERS, for the last ten years, and after having applied to several eminent medical gentlemen, *without experience*, was advised to consult you. After being subjected to *two almost painless operations*, you extracted two polypuses, or fleshy tumors, from my nostrils, which were almost filling them up. I most cordially recommend your treatment to all persons similarly affected. Very truly, &c.,

Uniontown, Pa., Feb. 10, 1869.

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Miraculous Cure of Deafness.

MILLTON CITY, Armstrong Co., Pa., January 25, 1869.

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GENTLEMEN—It affords the extreme pleasure to attest to your almost miraculous skill in the treatment of your several specialties. I have been almost entirely deaf for several years, and after having been pronounced incurable by several eminent physicians, was advised to consult you. Upon receiving one application I am entirely relieved, and can hear a whisper distinctly several feet from me. You are at liberty to use this testimonial in any way that, in your opinion, may best subserve your noble and charitable to the relief of afflicted humanity.

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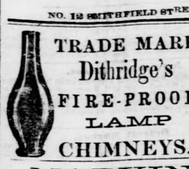

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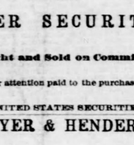

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